

Radio McGill closed, trashed

by Rory Clark

Radio McGill has been closed down, probably never to rise again.

The station was closed virtually singlehandedly by last year's Students' Society president George Archer. Former members of Radio McGill said that the station had often helped students with projects, such as with soundtracks for film students. It had lent its facilities to students for demo tapes as well. "Now there isn't anywhere they can go to have that kind of work done cheaply," said one.

Normally, said Archer, the closure would have been discussed at Council, but he believed that "if the intent to discuss the closure of Radio McGill at council had been made known there would have been a lot of expensive equipment lost as a result of not first securing the premises." The closure was ratified at a council meeting June 4 attended by eight councillors.

"They ramrodded the issue

through," said one ex-member, "and did it during the summer when there were no students around". A member of last year's student society executive commented that "there were many people around the building who had been associated with Radio McGill in the past and now just didn't care about it any longer. The programming was so bad, it couldn't possibly get an FM license." Members implied, however, that Radio McGill was going to get one as soon as it had installed a modulator.

"The format of Radio McGill was FM-oriented," said Irwin Haberman, a former station manager. "Each operator had his own three hour slot in which he was free to experiment. It was different from the AM-oriented disc-jockey type program found at Concordia".

Members of last year's staff claimed that they had no advance notice of the council meeting. A few who tried to attend said they had been

barred from entering.

Many of the complaints against Radio McGill centered around telephones which had allegedly been stolen or tampered with by members. Haberman said these complaints were based on incidents of previous years when a few members had bugged several phones in the building.

Internal Vice President Robert Amato said that when Bell Canada raided the office to recover stolen material, they found telephones which had been taken from other parts of the building. These were positively identified as the stolen telephones at last year's council meeting by Douglas McConnell, security guard for the building at that time. However, David Kashtan, last year's station manager, said that key sets (punch-line) phones had been found by Bell, but "the Union has only single-line phones. 'Phones are easily bought from stores," Kashtan said, "and no one had ever seen any Radio people remove any from the Union. There had been no 'phone-freaking' this year".

Radio McGill was also charged with neglect of its campus speakers. According to members, the only time speakers were destroyed was when someone outside the station tampered with them, and they added that Radio did not have an adequate budget to repair the speakers. Most of them, however, were in good working order, despite the complaints.

Charges were made that because the station had been open

twenty-four hours a day, it posed a security problem for the building. Because of the emphasis on "community programming" rather than student programming, it was alleged that the station attracted people who were not students. Allegedly the presence of heavy drugs had increased the size of the "undesirable element".

"This isn't true," said Haberman. "There weren't a lot of heavy drugs around—that would have hurt everyone, because the station couldn't afford to take those kind of risks with the equipment." He said that "some Radio members often looked haggard, as a result of putting in too much time there." Although Radio did have a community emphasis, and had in fact been one of the forerunners in innovating community-type programming there were very few non-students around the Radio. Frequently, the non-students included ex-Radio people who had graduated from McGill.

Additional complaints centered around Radio's key system. When Bell Canada raided their office, several hundred key blanks were found. It was alleged that Radio used these blanks to make illicit keys to other Union offices. Haberman said, however, that Radio used these blanks for its own security system to produce its own keys. "In addition," he said, "the previous building manager, Mr. Frank Costi, had countless times asked the Radio key makers to duplicate keys for him for the Union, and to repair

locks as well."

Missing Equipment

Shortly after Radio McGill had closed down, Haberman said he saw members of Amateur Radio (a ham radio club) walk away with all moveable parts. Archer said that they were taking an inventory of them, and would return them as soon as possible. Haberman, however, who was allowed access to the Radio McGill office after the equipment had been returned, estimated that "not even fifty" percent of the equipment had been returned. He claimed that Amateur Radio still had many small items, such as wires and tool kits, which were the property of Radio McGill.

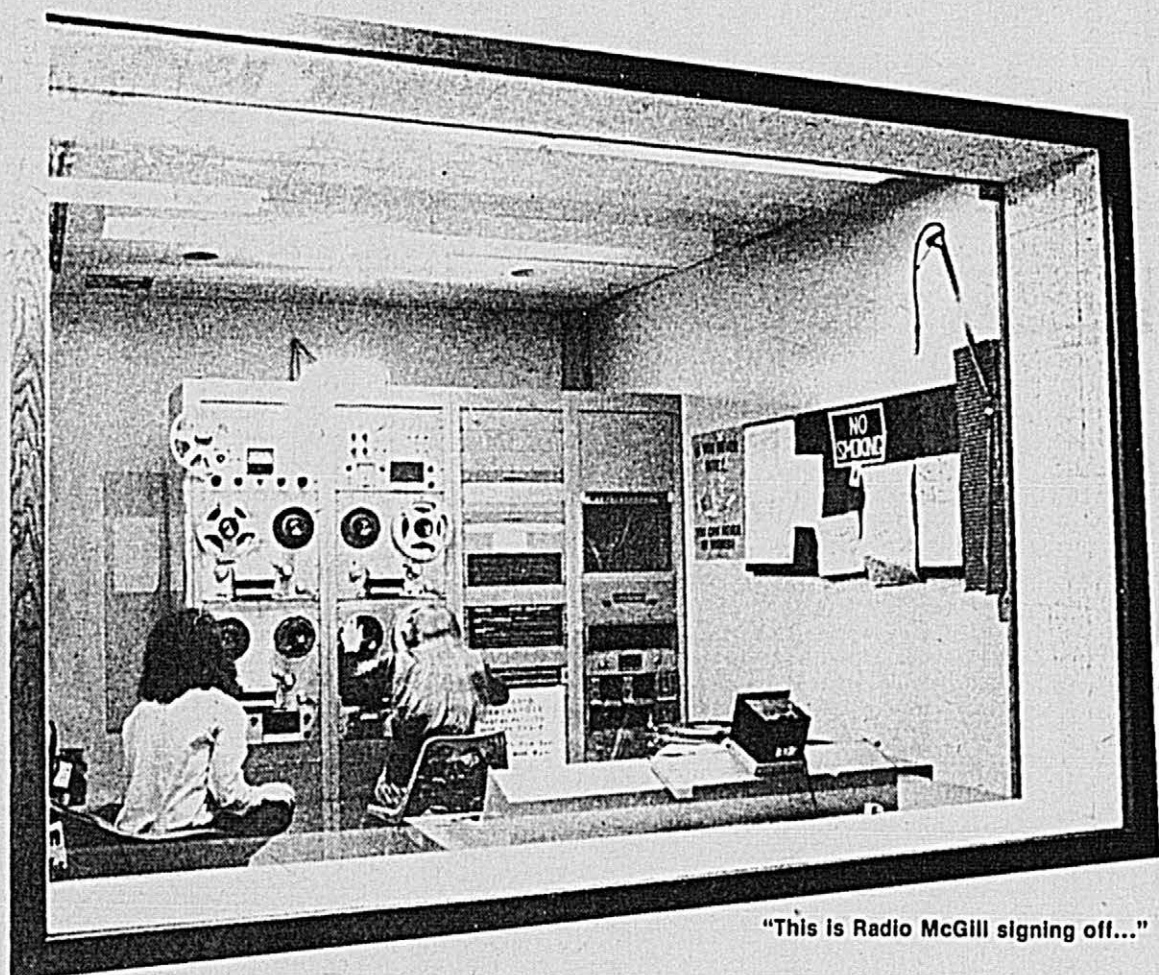
After the closure of the station, there were five attempts to break into the office.

On one occasion, said Archer, record albums were taken.

Because the locks had been "unscrewed" rather than forced, it was assumed that only Radio people had the technical knowledge to enter the office. Members of Radio, however, said that the key system of the Union was outdated—for example, the key to the Union ballroom also opened the Radio office. Haberman said "I've been around Radio for several years, and I could not possibly say that a few records were stolen just by glancing at the collection. There were at least a thousand albums there."

After the break-in attempts, Archer decided to remove all the equipment and put it into storage. No wires were to be

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"This is Radio McGill signing off..."

Old McGill

WCP in trouble

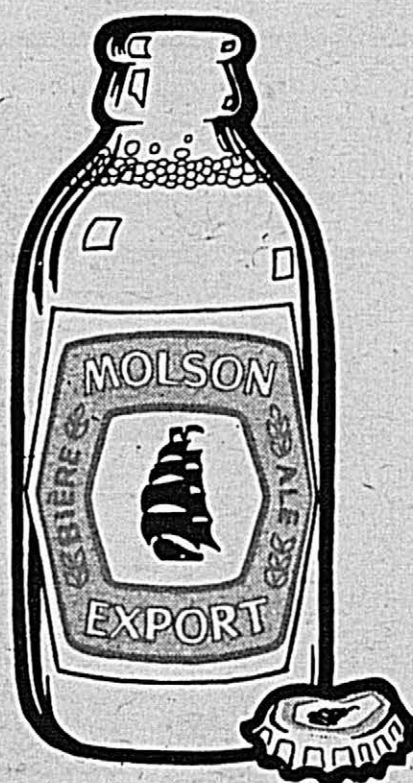
The Women's Collective Press is asking for \$8,000 from Students' Society. Although there was no assurance given by last year's council that it would be granted, they had been officially recognized by them when their charter was ratified.

The Women's Collective Press, the bi-weekly publication that is the group's chief activity, was funded last year by the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society (ASUS). When asked why the Collective didn't seek funds from the Women's Union (an umbrella organization which provides funding and sponsors women's activities), a representative replied that the sum the Collective was asking for was as great as the Union's total budget for last year. "They don't even have enough money for themselves," she said.

At this time the Collective

is without a home. A letter of eviction was sent out by the Students' Society executive last summer to all clubs located in the Union building. The reason for this was to relocate all the offices. But according to a member of the Women's Collective, they were the only group that complied with the request. "All the other groups stayed. When we approached Internal Vice President Robert Amato to ask about getting our room back, he told us that he was still waiting for applications for the room."

There will be a petition circulating around the Union building every day supporting the Collective's fight for funding and so far, 1300 signatures have been collected. Anyone interested in working for the Collective can contact them at the Women's Union on the fourth floor of the Union building.

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Efforts made for Women's Studies

An interdisciplinary Women's Studies Program at McGill is the foreseeable goal of a growing number of women involved at the university.

Dr. Margaret Gillett, co-chairperson of the Women's Studies Steering Committee, commented on how "mind-boggling it is that half of the population has been hidden from intellectual history." This is the gross injustice that Women's Studies will attempt to remedy.

The initial effort in this direction was made in the fall of 1974 by five undergraduate women who contacted representatives from a variety of interested groups including the McGill Women's Union, The Women's Collective Press, SGWU Women's Studies and Interdisciplinary Studies, and the Alumnae Association.

At the first-open Forum in December 1974, a steering committee was formed, composed of one administrator (Dr. Erin Malloy-Hanley, Associate Dean of Students), faculty, graduate and several undergraduate students. The function of this committee is to ensure the establishment of a program which will be truly suited to the needs of McGill students, and further, to co-ordinate the efforts toward this.

The forum also resulted in the development of a questionnaire for all women faculty members. This served to indicate their commitment and ability to participate as well as to tabulate existing course material and future proposals.

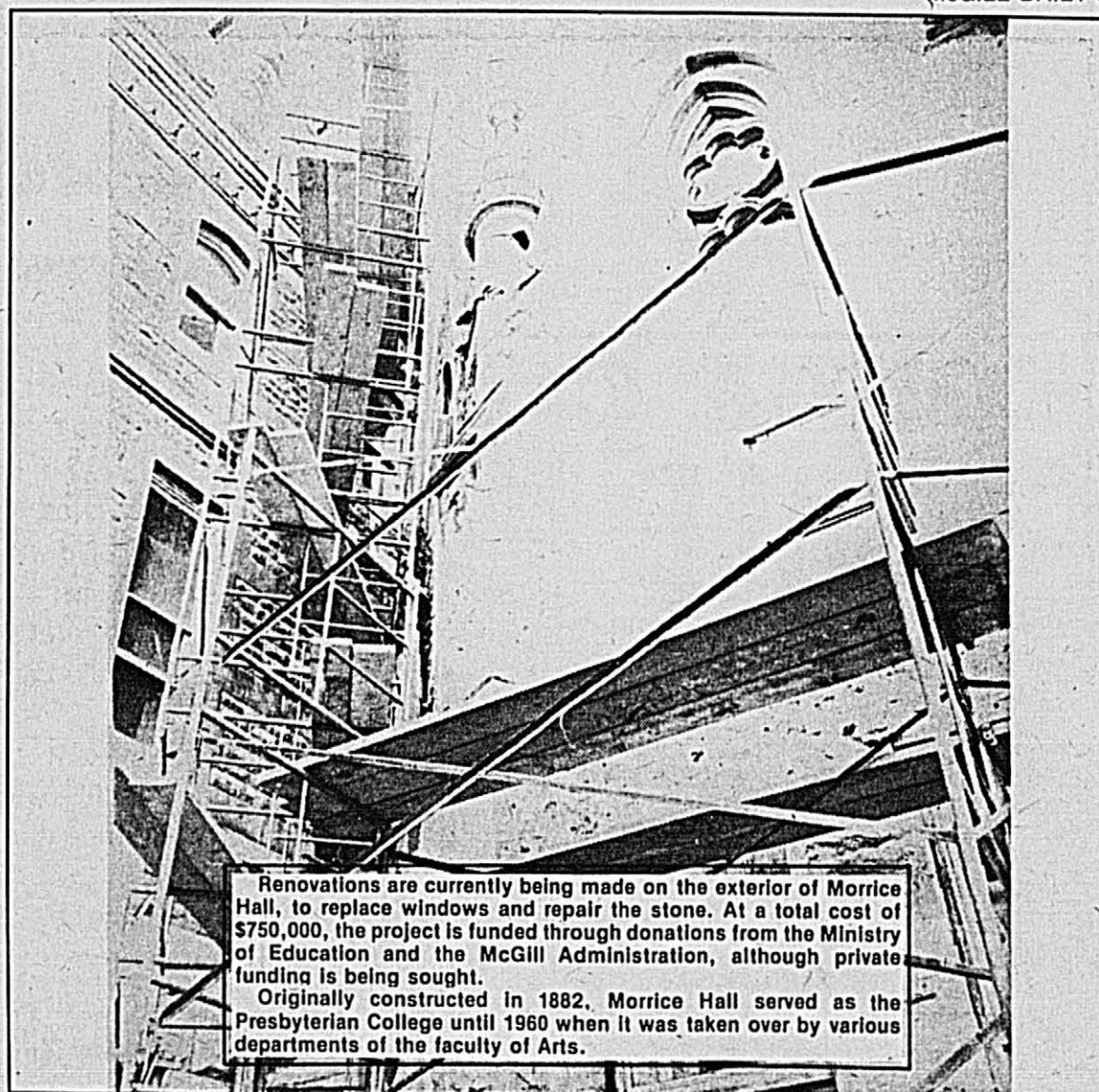
Research into the founding of successful Women's Studies

Programs across North America had shown that it was usually from the faculty support which was most necessary in the early stages.

The results of this survey were discussed at a second open meeting in early March 1975. Here it was decided that since the hypothesis of a Women's Studies Program was an intellectually valid one, it was necessary that it be developed through the regular academic channels. Professors present were encouraged to go back to their colleagues and pool information.

It was hoped that some would feel prepared to offer full or half courses on women in their specific fields but the long-range hope was that these disparate courses could be brought together to form an interdisciplinary program.

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Renovations are currently being made on the exterior of Morrice Hall, to replace windows and repair the stone. At a total cost of \$750,000, the project is funded through donations from the Ministry of Education and the McGill Administration, although private funding is being sought.

Originally constructed in 1882, Morrice Hall served as the Presbyterian College until 1960 when it was taken over by various departments of the faculty of Arts.

Drug Conference held

Drug companies mislead public

by Ann Kenney

Drug companies offer incomplete, misleading and profit-oriented information in their advertisements, and are poorly monitored by government agencies. This was the conclusion of a two day drug symposium sponsored by the Medical Students' Society last May.

The conference, organized by students of Medicine, Nursing, and Pharmacology, attracted over 200 students, members of medical professions and con-

sumers. They discussed sources of drug information available to members of the "health care team," which is comprised of medical, para-medical and pharmaceutical personnel. Speakers included representatives from the drug industry, medical and pharmaceutical professions, consumer groups and government agencies.

A Montreal doctor, Murray Katz, described "Prescribitus," a disease "which so inflames

the minds of doctors that they can only write and not think." He said that patients are used to receiving medication on every visit to the doctor. He blamed the drug companies for taking advantage of this need by spending more than 60 million dollars a year on advertising, which comes from the pockets of the poorest and sickest members of society.

Dr. Mark Nickerson, chairman of the department of Pharmacology at McGill, said that a

rational drug therapy should be developed which would cut down on the prescription and sale of unneeded drugs. The money spent on advertising, according to Nickerson, was inconsequential compared to what is paid for unnecessarily prescribed drugs, which total at least 50 per cent of the total prescribed drugs.

Several representatives from the Montreal Women's Self-Help Collective presented the consumer's point of view on drug prescription and use. They demanded more and better information from doctors concerning diseases and treatments in hopes of breaking down authoritative doctor-patient relationships. The women pointed out that many problems regarding prescription drugs apply equally to over-the-counter drugs. The collective said that women are the main consumers of non-prescription drugs and subject to distorted and sexist drug advertisements.

Sources of drug information such as the "Compendium of Pharmaceuticals and Specialties", which is distributed free to every doctor in Canada, were criticized strongly for using brand name drugs and for listing obsolete, dangerous and irrational mixtures of drugs. One example, "Afen C", contains both strychnine and arsenic. The "Medical Letter", a non-profit U.S. publication was agreed to be the best source of drug information available.

Rents spiral past ceiling

by Marc Cassini

Landlords in the McGill area have raised rents by as much as 20% this year, according to Claire Brown of the Off-Campus Housing Service. This exceeds the legally permitted ceiling of 10%.

Old buildings, with accompanying old-fashioned rates, are being demolished to make room for luxurious, high-rise apartment complexes which are geared towards affluence and not towards students. Sam Kingdon, director of physical development for McGill, disclosed that the university had no demolition plans for McGill-

owned housing.

Sadie Hempey, director of the Off-Campus Housing Service, conceded that not much can be done, as the service has no bargaining power against landlords. Due to its funding situation the money needed to strengthen the service's manpower and augment its income would ultimately have to come by way of an increase in the Student Services fee.

Rents are extravagant because there is always someone who can and will pay. Students are obliged to compete with masses of downtown office workers who are relatively affluent. In addition, turnover

is low; a tenant who stays where he or she is, stands a better chance of avoiding rampant rent escalation than one who relocates regularly.

Hempey mentioned the fact that students insist upon living within walking distance of the university, which further increases demand. "However," she added, "rents are also high in areas other than downtown, though apartments away from the city centre are generally larger and better maintained."

The McGill Residence service ironically worsens the situation. A significant number of residence applicants are not made aware of their status until

late August or September. Out of three to four thousand foreign students or students beyond reasonable commuting distance, only 1000 can be accepted for residence.

Thus, many students who have been admitted to McGill are without a place to live only weeks prior to the beginning of classes. Their search for lodging further increases the demand for apartments.

Though students have the option of appealing to the Rental Board, this action is often useless since students are generally short-term tenants and Rental Board deliberations are long and drawn-out.

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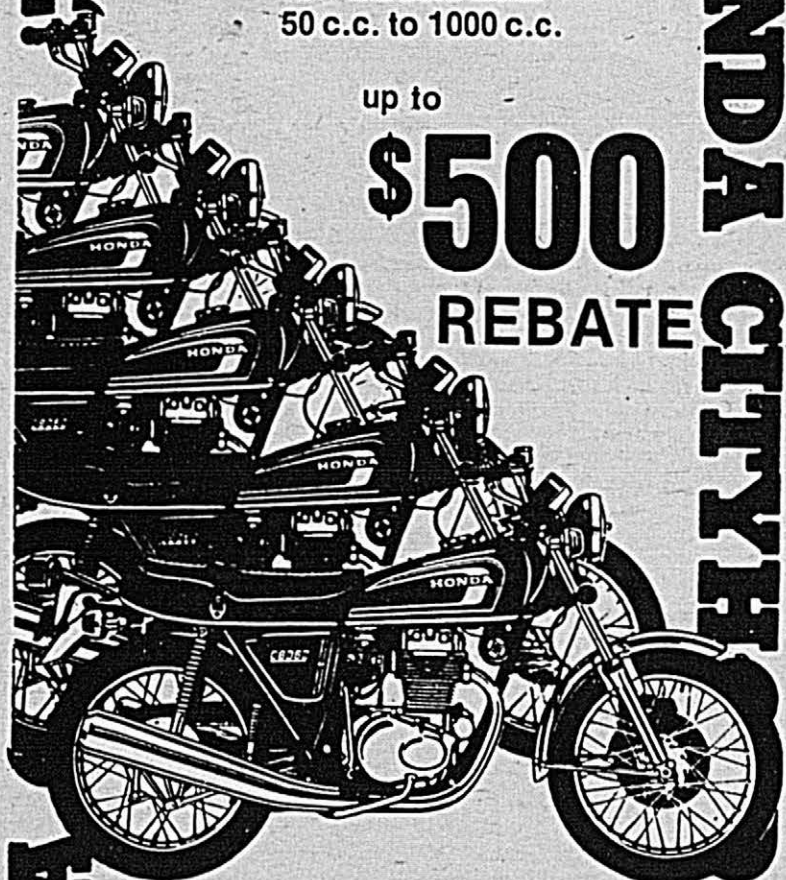
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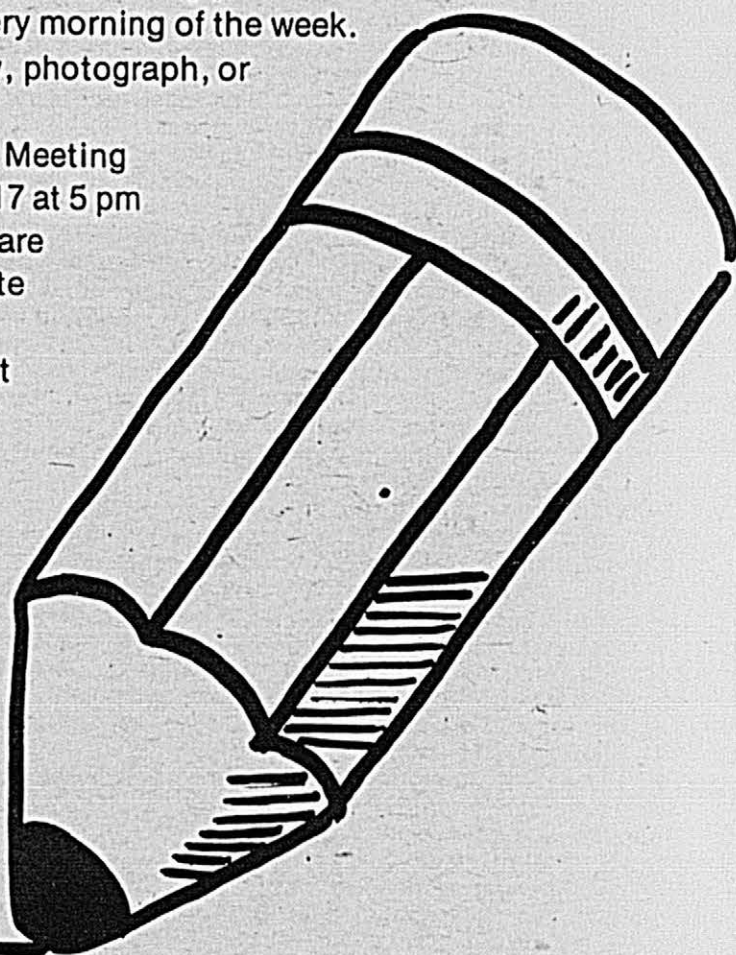
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There will be a New Staff Meeting
Wednesday, September 17 at 5 pm
in Union 327. Invitations are
extended to the immediate
universe.

If you can't make it to that
meeting, call 392-8955 or
drop by the office during
the day.

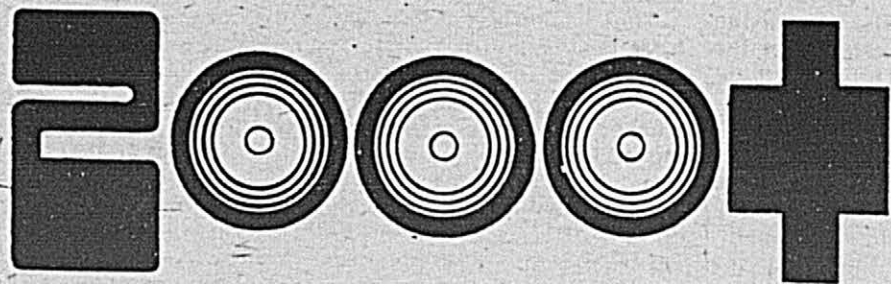
Find out where the
Daily comes from.

McGill Daily



Once upon a time

The Daily had a supplement, but it withered & wilted & eventually died. This year The Daily again has a supplement, it is young and budding and will need support. If you are interested in reviewing, interviewing, or photographing dance, theatre, movies, books, concerts or in just helping with the production of the weekly supplement come to the Daily office in the basement of the Students' Union or call 392-8955 and ask for Sasha.



THE RECORD STORE

LE MAGASIN DU DISQUE

by Andrew Plank

Moscow seems more prosperous, although a "gloomy Russian atmosphere is still there" according to Principal Robert Bell.

Bell visited the Soviet Union this summer with vice-principal Leo Yaffe and Eigil Pedersen to attend a week-long conference of the International Association of Universities.

Comparing his impressions of Moscow with those of China, which he visited last year, Bell said that many Russians "don't seem to give a hoot" while the Chinese people were "cheerful and friendly." As an example, Bell cited the sales people in stores who, he said, had "no incentive" to provide good service.

He noted the greater neatness and cleanliness of Moscow since his last visit there ten years ago as an exchange scientist. "The people look better dressed, there are many new buildings, and the lawns are mowed," he said.

"The metro is very good, much fancier than ours. It's not quite like Montreal's because it's not on rubber wheels, but the service is extremely good, with trains running at 90-second intervals." However, Bell did notice a shortage of con-

sumer goods. "There are still enormous line-ups outside shops. Food looks expensive. I don't know how they manage, but they do have low rents and low taxes."

He recalled one particular line-up for ordinary men's sportshirts in a department store. It extended over two floors and a stairway.

Bell saw ten eggs selling at the standard price of 1.09 rubles. He estimated the average unskilled worker earns 80 rubles per month while a professional earns about 400.

According to Bell, low rents may be attributed to the fact that there is a housing shortage in the USSR. The Soviet Union appears to have achieved the norm of 9 square metres—about 100 square feet—per per-

son, he said, because they have recently increased the targeted norm to eleven square metres per person. He remarked that this was still low, relative to North American standards.

"There are a lot more cars and taxis in the streets, including quite a number of private cars compared to ten years ago," Bell said. The European-style automobiles that come out of the Fiat factory in the Soviet Union cost about 8000 rubles. Bell said he couldn't understand how anybody could afford to buy a car in the Soviet Union.

The neglect of consumer goods production was further reflected in the National Exhibition of Economic Achievements, "a sober, nationalistic Expo '67."

The big attraction was the space pavilion called Kosmos. There were also exhibits of books, farm machinery, and electronics equipment.

Unlike the universities in socialist China, Bell said Soviet universities follow "the European tradition." The subjects they teach, and their administrative structure are much like ours," he said.

Most research is done in institutes which are separate from the universities, where the teaching is done.

At Novosibirsk, a Soviet industrial centre, there is a "science city." At the heart of it is a science-based university which is surrounded by institutes. "This is a very elite science university accepting students from all over the Soviet Union."

"Admissions criteria to universities are mainly academic, as far as I can tell. They are highly selective." Bell contrasted this to China, where academic criteria have been replaced by non-academic qualifications. To be admitted to a university there, a person must have at least two or three years of work or army experience and must be recommended by his or her working unit in the factory, commune, or the army.

In contrast to China, there is also much more emphasis in the Soviet Union on purely theoretical science, as opposed to applied science.

Scientifically, the Soviet Union is talented in heavy engineering, but has lagged behind in delicate instrumentation.

Soviet scientists complained to Bell "over and over again" about their lack of freedom to travel outside the country. "They are very aware that this is a handicap to them."

Bell, too, complained about restrictions in the Soviet Union. "Everything is terribly hard to do."

About the state travel agency, Bell said, "Everybody hates Intourist. It's a very grasping, exploitive, and inefficient travel agency."



Principal Bell Back in the USSR

ANEQ to fight education cutbacks

by Daniel Boyer

In the face of financial cuts and the re-ordering of educational priorities by university administrators and the Quebec Minister of Education, the province is witnessing a revival of student activism. The present focus of this activity is the organization ANEQ—l'Association Nationale des Etudiants du Québec.

The origins of ANEQ date back to November, 1974. Students of a few eastern Quebec CEGEPs went on strike to demonstrate their discontent with the Ministry of Education over

the delays and mistakes attendant upon loan applications. By December the strike had gained support throughout the province.

The Quebec Ministry of Education, forced into action, initiated a special committee, with student representation, to study the question of student loans and bursaries. Warily, the students returned to class.

The final recommendations of the special committee were accepted by the Ministry in principle, if not entirely in fact, but enough points were won to convince Quebec students that

mobilization has positive consequences.

ANEQ itself was officially founded on March 22, 1975 at Laval University in Quebec City. Present at the founding conference were delegations from fifty-one CEGEPs, private colleges, universities, and one seminary. Twenty-nine of those institutions, having held the necessary referenda, joined the association.

McGill, though not a member, attends meetings with observer status. This entitles McGill to all rights and privileges except voting, and the

McGill delegation is fully committed to the growth of the association.

The organizational base of ANEQ is in its regional councils, and in this way the association hopes to remain highly decentralized. The regional councils elect members to a central council whose main function is the printing of a newspaper, which will be distributed at McGill.

In the French sector, the achievements of ANEQ include the creation of student associations, which were non-exis-

tent in places such as the Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, and the attempt to revive moribund institutions such as AGEUM at the Université de Montréal.

ANEQ sees its next goal as the unification of students from relatively unendowed institutions outside Montreal with those from the wealthier institutions on the island. Its first test comes this November with a loans and bursary struggle. ANEQ's success or failure will be watched closely by the McGill observers.

The autumn emergence of Bill 22

by Malcolm Guy

Like a great bear emerging from its lair after a dormant fourteen months, Bill 22 has awakened from its slumber and greeted the new school year with a tumultuous roar.

"Schools turn away hundreds," blared a front page headline in the Montreal Star. This was the first blow in a skirmish between the anglophone and francophone media that has involved charges of "neo-nazism", racism, extremism, and a series of bomb threats.

The first major attack was launched by Montreal radio station CFCF, led by announcer John Robertson and Liberal MNA George Springate. Robertson and Springate began circulating a petition, which has received over 300,000 signatures for the abolition of Bill 22.

Not to be outdone, the French language press charged back, with the city's two daily tabloids, the Journal de Montreal and Montreal Matin, launching opposing petitions in support of the language bill while all the francophone media condemned and ridiculed the CFCF campaign.

Unfortunately, in the course of this media battle a few important facts concerning Bill 22 have been shoved into the background.

—since Bill 22 was rammed through parliament it has been almost universally rejected by the Quebec people as ambiguous, contradictory and discriminatory;

—by calling French the official language of the province of Quebec, the language law plays upon the sentiments of the people of Quebec, people who are striving for equality but ignores the basic reasons for economic inequalities that exist in Quebec;

—big business is escaping the lash of the Official Language Act while the entire bureaucratic apparatus of the Bourassa government is involved in applying strict rules that involve labels, public signs and the choices that immigrants have in regard to the language of their children's education.

And the list goes on.

Bourassa and the Liberal party knew that they were playing dangerously when they passed

the Official Language Act. Yet they were faced with a delicate situation. After the Quiet Revolution of the 60's and the often violent confrontations of the early 70's the government knew that something had to be done to appease the Quebec people who were demanding equality, and protection of their language and culture.

Continued subjugation could lead to social unrest and scare away investors while granting full national rights to the Quebecois would render the Liberal party defunct and destroy the present basis for political and economic rule.

"By calling French the official language of the province of Quebec, the language law plays upon the sentiments of the people of Quebec who are striving for equality, but ignores the basic reasons for economic inequalities..."

Out of this situation came Bill 22, designed to quiet the dissidents by showing that something was being done about the francization of Quebec while all the while, avoiding having to frighten the more moderate Quebecer.

Rather than suppressing popular discontent though, the language act opened more sores than it healed. With the opening of the school year, immigrant children in Montreal's east end were among the first affected.

Under Bill 22 an apparent contradiction allows students whose mother tongue is not English, to attend English schools if they show sufficient knowledge of the language. But in the language act it also states that English schools cannot increase enrolment without authorization from the education minister.

Consequently, in Montreal's Jerome Le Royer School district about 113 children—mostly of Italian descent—have been denied entry to English schools despite satisfactory test results. It seems the board erred and underestimated English enrollment. With good reason, many parents affected

by the new regulations are up in arms and are contemplating sending their children to English schools in spite of rejection notices. For some Catholic parents this means sending their children to a Protestant school. Once again the immigrants are receiving the short end of the bargain.

And what is the government's response to the uproar? Education Minister Jerome Choquette has replied that "Freedom of choice in education is not necessarily a basic fundamental right," while solicitor-general Fernand Lalonde said in more guarded language,

the problems in applying Bill 22 are "inevitable" and the government will be "willing to take a close look".

Not very reassuring for the affected immigrant families. But why are the Italians and other immigrant families willing to accept hardship and even a change in religion to have their children educated in English?

Almost 90 per cent of non-English speaking immigrants chose to educate their children in the language of the minority before the new language act. "We can't blame them for this," said Lalonde in a recent interview, "because English is now, and will be for quite a number of years, the language of work in each province."

As you move up the social ladder, you meet more and more anglophones as you get to the top. The average income of a Canadian of British origin exceeds the provincial mean by 10 per cent—except in Quebec where the figure is 42 per cent. According to the B&B commission report of 1961 Italians in Canada have incomes that rate somewhere between those of native Indians and the francophones in Quebec. Immigrant

parents have no choice in the language of education for their children in Quebec; if they want their children to get good jobs, they must go to English schools.

While Bourassa and company are busy at work convincing the Quebec people that the language law and its effects on immigrants are necessary for the protection and development of the French "fact" in Canada, a special envoy of the Liberal government was giving a speech in New York.

Quebec's industry minister Guy St. Pierre was speaking at the Canadian Club and extending the usual reassurance to the audience of American businessmen that foreign investment would be "warmly welcomed" in la Belle Province. St. Pierre was dispelling any fears that investors might have about proposed Canadian government restrictions on foreign investment. As an editorial in the Montreal Star put it, "Ever since the Bourassa government was first elected, it has left no doubt that the province wants and needs foreign investment."

A basic contradiction thus appears in the Liberals' tactics—at the same time they tell Quebecers that they are leading the struggle for francization of Quebec, they are busily arranging for the further takeover of the province's economy by anglophone capital. The government, as usual, dances to the tune of big business.

It is into this confused scenario around Bill 22 that crusaders such as CFCF's Robertson and Liberal backbencher Springate have leapt.

They have set in motion a campaign which has polarized all the dissatisfied people who believe the language business is getting out of hand and want someone to "stand up for English".

Francophones meanwhile are humiliated by the obvious inadequacies of the act but are forced to support it because of the anglophone reaction and the fact that if Bill 22 is withdrawn, the problem of replacement with some sort of protection for the French language and culture still remains. The massive campaign, has, despite Robertson's affirmations

to the contrary, brought out the worst in everyone and succeeded only in further dividing people.

A look at the petition itself reveals how it will only serve to further the rift between francophone and anglophone. For example, the final sentence of the petition states that Bill 22 is in "direct contravention of the federal government's clear and emphatic stand on bilingualism".

The Federal government grants rights to the Canadian people based on the British North America Act, passed by the British Parliament in 1867. Ever since the BNA act the federal government's stand on bilingualism has been clear and emphatic, clearly biased in favour of anglophones and emphatic in protecting the interests of English-Canadians.

From the beginning Quebec has been a forced and unequal member of the Confederation. The revered Fathers of Confederation in drawing up the plans for uniting the two Canadas refused to see what many young Quebecers are now coming to realize—that Quebec is a nation deprived of its basic right to determine its own future and reduced to a province that exists simply as a cultural and linguistic entity.

There were many reasons for this situation, not the least of which is that for over a hundred years big business has used Quebec to provide a source of cheap labour and a plentiful supply of raw materials and power.

Therefore, CFCF's petition misses the point entirely, as do the recent challenges to the constitutional legality of Bill 22 by the Protestant School Board. They forget that the BNA act on which the federal and provincial governments base their powers is one of the most discriminatory acts of all time, for it denies the right to self determination of the people of Quebec.

Without addressing the real causes of inequality in Quebec and proposing viable alternatives, petition campaigns such as CFCF's and emotional counter campaigns by the francophone media can only serve to further alienate the province.

Talk of the Town

To supplement the University's orientation program, the Daily presents a short summary of the living situation in the city of Montreal. The description is divided into sections on Housing, Transportation, Leisure, Health, the Budget, and a brief comment on the Olympic games. These sections are excerpted and reprinted from the manifesto of the Montreal Citizens' Movement.

Housing

Twenty per cent of the dwellings in Montreal are inadequate—10,625 do not have a bath or shower; 2,000 do not have a toilet. Nine per cent are overcrowded and the rate is probably double in the deprived neighbourhoods.

Between 1961 and 1971, some 28,000 dwellings disappeared, of which 17,000 have been demolished. The others have been converted to commercial uses; they were for the most part medium rent. But since 1971 only 2,300 units of public housing have come to add to the stock of public housing.

Between 1967 and 1970, the cost of housing increased by an average of 9% per year in major Canadian cities. During this time the income increased by an average of 5% per year (from 2 to 3% for those who earn \$4,000 or less.)

In the construction of housing, private enterprise, with the support of the City and of the other governments, intervenes where it is most profitable; 81% of the dwellings constructed in Montreal from 1961 to 1971 were apartments for "bachelors" or childless couples because the profit is greater in this area than in family housing at moderate rental.

The profit is also greater in the construction of office buildings downtown. To make the job easier for private enterprise, the City modifies its zoning regulations to allow high-rise construction, expropriates itself to put the land at the disposal of the promoters (Place Desjardins), and favours the demolition of housing that is still good (Concordia).

Family housing is becoming more and more rare and expensive. Few old dwellings are restored. Working-class families are forced to move to the suburbs or to squeeze into overcrowded downtown neighbour-

hoods. The only people to profit from this are the speculators, promoters, developers and private enterprise in general.

Transportation

Transportation in Montreal is above all based on the automobile. From 1950 to 1970 the number of cars has increased nine times more quickly than the population. During the same period, the number of users of public transport has dropped by 27%.

Our neighbourhoods are destroyed to build autoroutes. Our streets are transformed into arteries for rapid traffic. This priority to the automobile deteriorates our city, increases pollution, noise and the risks of accident.

Our network of public transport is insufficient, inefficient, poorly integrated and costly. There are almost ten independent companies in the Montreal region. Suburban travellers coming to Montreal have to pay double fare. Montreal holds the Canadian record for fares and there are no reasonable reduced fares for old people and students.

It is the users who pay the largest part, 80%, of the budget of the MUCTC, while private enterprise profits from the public transport without paying for it; for example, the construction of the subway greatly profited downtown office buildings and stores.

The taxi, which should be a public service complementing the subway and bus network, is a luxury service which is inaccessible to the majority of the population. It is also a jungle where fleet owners make exorbitant profits at the expense of the drivers.

Leisure

Fifty-eight per cent of Montreal families feel deprived in the area of leisure with 55 per cent of the families sacrificing outings and trips to balance their budgets.

The Drapeau administration allotted \$25-million to recreational and community services in 1972-73, or 7.4% of a total budget of \$336-million. The proportion is exceptionally low;

Montreal rates 71st in this respect out of 144 Quebec municipalities. By taking away \$4.4-million for Man and His World, only \$20.7-million (6.1% of the budget) remains for recreational and community services, which is far from the suitable norm of 10% and places Montreal 95th among Quebec municipalities.

It is not that Montrealers do not want active leisure; how else to explain the growing popularity of private gyms? Instead, the administration limits the available resources, and the situation is worsening. From 1967-1972, 25 Montreal parks disappeared. Vial Park will disappear with the Olympic Games and Ile Notre-Dame Park will be closed for the Olympic kayak and canoe racing.

There is no place for leisure in the policy of the Drapeau administration unless it profits capitalists. Drapeau knew how to find money for the Olympics which will last 15 days, Man and His-World which was open for 75 days in 1973 (the same thing for 1974), and the Expos who played about 70 days in Montreal in 1973 (78 days in 1974). Meanwhile there are few funds for leisure centres, parks and libraries which could be available 365 days a year.

There is less and less place for popular leisure and more and more for commercialized leisure. For Drapeau, the solution to balconyville (high-rises) is commercialized leisure which, in its search for profits, privileges passive leisure (Watching sports or artistic shows as a spectator) over active leisure (participating in sports and cultural activities).

The development of a well-balanced programme of leisure for the City of Montreal cannot be separated from a vigorous program of health, from a campaign against pollution and from a program of development of green spaces.

Health

Our state of health depends on our living conditions and on our access to health services. Our living conditions are linked to our economic and social situation and depend on conditions of housing (insufficient heating, overcrowding, insufficient lighting, dilapidation),

of the environment (water, air and noise pollution), of food (bad quality food, inadequate diet) and of work (accidents, industrial diseases, distress linked to job insecurity).

The access to health services includes three processes: prevention, diagnosis and treatment. The most important, prevention, hardly exists in Montreal.

The principal causes of death in Montreal, heart diseases and cancer, are linked to our living conditions (stress and pollution). Causes of death like diabetes and respiratory diseases, equally tied to living conditions, have taken on an increased importance these last years. The infant mortality rate in working-class neighbourhoods in Montreal considerably exceeds the Canadian average of 18 per 1,000 (for example: Saint-Jacques 29.7 per 1,000; De Lorimier, 24.9 per 1,000; Southwest 20.8 per 1,000).

The Budget

The budget of the City of Montreal is the financial translation of its policies and priorities. The elaboration of the budget should be the finishing point of popular consultation or least of a serious discussion on City Council.

The budget of Montreal, which rises to \$510-million for 1973-74 (of which \$140-million is turned over to the Montreal Catholic School Commission), has not been the object of discussion in city council for at least 10 years.

Each year since 1971 we have undergone tax increases: the property tax in 1972-73 (7%), the water tax in 1971-72 (50%) and a property tax by means of the school tax in 1973-74 (an increase of \$0.02 per \$100 valuation for individuals and a decrease of \$0.03 for companies). The taxes which assure municipal financing (the property and water taxes) are extremely regressive. They hit the taxpayer in direct proportion to what he spends to house himself. Low-

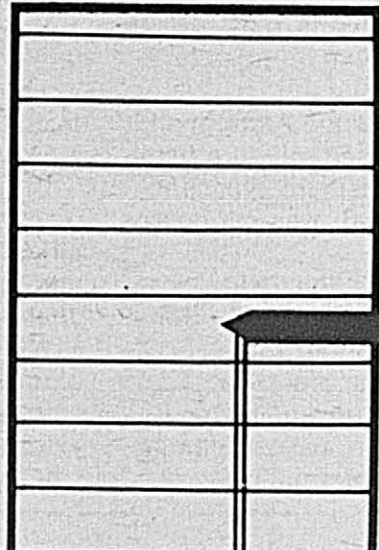
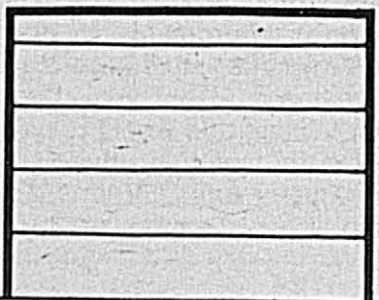
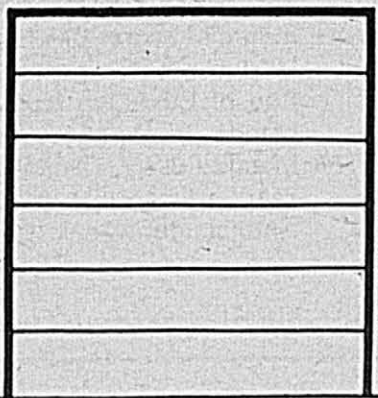
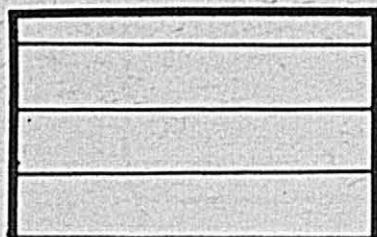
income people spend proportionately more than the rich to house themselves (in relation to their income), so the poorer one is, the higher percentage of one's revenue goes to municipal taxes.

The city debt is very high (\$635-million, i.e. \$525 per inhabitant) and the servicing of the debt in 1973-74 takes up \$83-million. Of what use is this indebtedness of the city? Very little to satisfy the needs of the workers, a lot to reinforce urban development in the interest of private enterprise (priority to the automobile, industrial and commercial concentration, with its consequences: pollution, congestion, and deterioration of old neighbourhoods). There is no urban planning in Montreal. The urban planning service is listened to less and less.

Out of a \$510-million budget, \$140-million is handed over to the Montreal Catholic School Commission, \$10-million to the Montreal Urban Community, \$83-million to the servicing of the debt, and \$225-million for administration and services. Of these \$225-million, \$50-million, or 20%, goes to the police service, while the (official) sum for expense of a social nature (mass transit, public health, housing and recreation) comes to \$38-million, i.e. 15% of the \$225-million or 7.5% of the city budget (\$510-million). And it is impossible to verify if the sums set aside for the different sections of the budget are really used for these purposes since the ambiguities of Drapeau's budgets are universally known and there is no public and independent auditing of the financial books of the City.

As for the Olympics

All plans for the Games including their financing have been held in secret. Enormous amounts of public park land will be destroyed for the Olympics. Public money is being spent to hold the Olympics, and private corporations and individuals from construction developers to food concessionaires will profit. Most probably a deficit will be created to finance the Games which finally will be made up with tax money from the City of Montreal. And the public at large will enjoy eleven days of the Games.



Comment

The cool departure of the Arctic Institute

The Arctic Institute of North America (AINA), a world-ranking center for polar research, has left McGill for the University of Calgary.

The loss of AINA for McGill and Montreal means the loss of "the finest library of its kind in North America", one which is comparable to only two others, the Scott Polar Research Institute in Cambridge, England and another in Leningrad.

For the Institute itself, the move means the end of its status as an independent research organization and simultaneously signifies a victory for forces of private industry, mainly petroleum. With AINA in Calgary, "a city where it is difficult to discuss anything but oil," the Institute's facilities can be exploited for industry's ends, using provincial and federal funds to finance it.

Prior to its financial difficulties, the Institute had had dubious success as an example of "international co-operation" between the Canadian Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, (DIAND) and the U.S. Office of Naval Research.

While it produced a large number of valuable research pieces, problems arose out of the Institute's inability to serve the two funders which, according to founder Trevor Lloyd, held different priorities for AINA.

In an interview with the Daily last year Lloyd explained, "because of the war effort a great deal of American interest recently turned to the Tropics. The Canadian government, under pressure from industry, looked more towards the Arctic with its reserves of untouched raw materials.

Sources of money dried up when the US Navy lost interest, but not before the charges were levelled that the Institute catered to US military interests. The center's reputation as a scholarly institute no doubt suffered from the acceptance of military contracts that included US Navy petroleum studies and NATO polar manuals.

Further, the ability of the Arctic Institute to deal with a revised role in a field where new research centers are constantly being established, was seriously questioned.

At the time, Walter Hitschfeld, vice-principal of research at McGill, commented that the Institute no longer spearheaded research in the Arctic, and that AINA, in order to maintain its viability, would have to serve primarily as a disseminator of information.



The immediate problem however, was the Institute's impending bankruptcy. The Canadian government, since the discontinuation of American funding, had refused to increase subsidies.

Eager sponsors quickly stepped forward. The Manitoba government, in a bid to strengthen its claim as control center for Arctic transportation and communications (a position for which it presently vies with Montreal), offered to house the Institute and grant it \$150,000 annually. This also helped the Manitobans in their efforts to acquire the historic Hudson's Bay Company documents in AINA's library.

The University of Calgary and the Alberta government, responsive to the province's large oil and mineral consortiums (most of which have interests in the recent discoveries of natural wealth in the Arctic), offered to house the facilities with five million Alberta government dollars.

But Quebec interests rallied in the pinch with a concerted effort by universities, private industry and the federal and provincial governments so that an alternate solution seemed possible.

With funding primarily from the governments, the Institute would remain in Montreal on the condition that, in the words of director Brigadier W.H. Love, "the Institute become more service-ori-

ented by encouraging young scientists, while building up and extending information services." The AINA would apparently no longer perform research tasks, unless specifically commissioned.

And finally, Brigadier Love, who many saw as unpopular, was soon to retire and all that remained would be to find a replacement. But everything backfired.

The replacement turned out to be Robert Currie, who also happened to be vice-president of Panarctic Oil, a Calgary-based exploration firm with the largest number of drill rigs in the Canadian High Arctic.

And it was Currie who, with the sanction of Love, engineered the move to Calgary where his corporation had long been interested in financing "independent" studies of the North in preparation for oil extraction.

And so gone from McGill is another arm of U.S. military interests and rumours of secret CIA fronts will probably fade. But not forgotten is the manipulation of Canadian resources by the demands of private enterprise and the inability of the Canadian government to keep educational resources quite so "independent."

Larry Black



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9:30 *It Happened One Night*

Dir. F. Capra, starring Claudette Colbert, Clark Gable

September 30

7:00 *Major Barbara* (1941)

Dir. Gabriel Pascal, starring Rex Harrison, Robert Morley, Wendy Hiller

9:30 *Pygmalion* (1938)

Dir. Anthony Asquith, starring Leslie Howard, Wendy Hiller

October 1

7:00 *A Nous La Liberté* (1931)

Dir. René Clair

9:30 *His Girl Friday* (1940)

Dir. Howard Hawks, starring Cary Grant, Rosalind Russell

October 2

7:00 *Blue Skies* (1946)

Dir. Stuart Heisler, starring Fred Astaire, Bing Crosby, Billy De Wolfe

9:30 *Horsefeathers* (1932)

Starring the Marx Brothers

October 3

7:00 *Ninotchka* (1939)

Dir. Ernst Lubitsch, starring Greta Garbo, Melvyn Douglas

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Petit manuel du 1er mai

Not even for a day

by Tony Porter

In preparation for International Workers' Day last May 1st, the Centrale des Enseignants du Québec (CEQ), published a manual which was condemned by the minister of education and the major papers, and banned in many schools across the province.

Le Manuel du 1er Mai was to aid teachers on May 1st in presenting course material from the perspective of the working people—the people whose children make up the majority of students.

Said Yvon Charbonneau, head of the teachers' union, "It's about time for the construction worker, for example, to have an equal say in education."

Issues such as unemployment, the rising cost of living, industrial diseases, and collective bargaining were to be discussed.

For instance, one project involved comparing the cost of food items in 1974 and 1975 while another dealt with the history of workers' struggles for the eight-hour day.

A mathematics lesson compared the difference in salary of a worker at Alcan and of the president of the company, an ecology lesson looked at the multinational forestry companies and the destruction of the forest, and an English lesson studied the lyrics of labour songs. A history lesson dealt with the history of the Quebec labour movement, and a shops lesson involved performing a monotonous task and having to speed up, as in a production line. The effects were then dis-

cussed.

The day after the book became available, Education Minister François Cloutier called the manual "subversive and immoral."

"Subversive," he explained, "because it is not usual in a society that the teachers assume the right to extol political theories that are clearly rejected by the society as a whole."

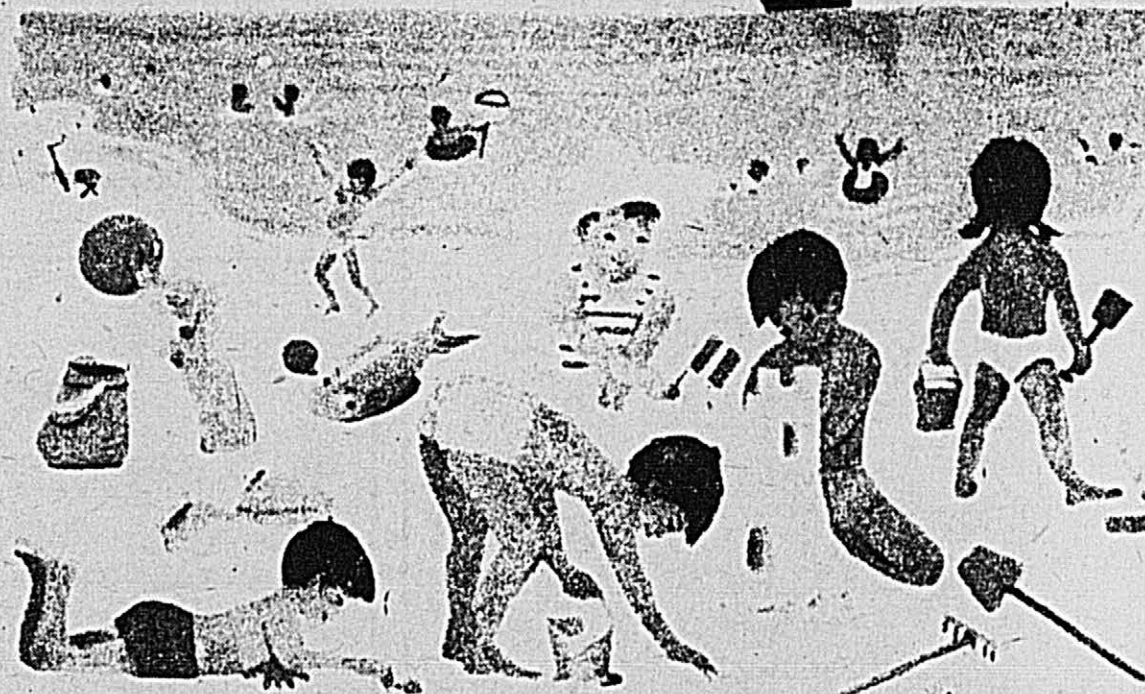
Roger Lemelin and Claude Ryan, the publisher and editor of Le Devoir, P.Q. leader René Lévesque, and the newspaper La Presse all came out against the manual.

The Commission des Ecoles Catholiques du Québec banned the manual from the schools that are under its control. In a communiqué they said that school boards had the duty to "require that in the schools under their control, one make use of only authorized books which must be the same for all schools of the municipality."

To Charbonneau, those who came out against the manual proved there is no pluralism in Quebec, but to the contrary, Quebec is a "psychological dictatorship."

"If pluralism existed, one would not feel the need to denounce that which does nothing but present different ideas, ideas which denounce pollution, inflation, exploitation, and unemployment," he said.

The manual is a product of the analysis of education in Quebec that was developed by the CEQ in its publication *Ecole et Luttes de Classes au Québec*. In that study they



Schoolbook scenes such as this are foreign to many children who cannot afford trips to the seashore.

point out that one important function of the school is to inculcate the dominant world view.

For instance, children's books show scenes of well-off houses or seashores that the majority of children may never see. The rich are portrayed as magnanimous givers of charity, while the poor are poor by accident.

Work is glorified as a source of happiness. Factory workers are almost never shown; in-

stead, occupations that are either very marginal to the economy or increasingly obsolete are pictured, particularly artisans such as tailors or shoemakers.

The effect of this distortion is to leave working class children unprepared for the conditions that await them on leaving school, and keep them unaware of the weapons such as strikes, collective organization and solidarity that are necessary to maintain a decent standard of living in those conditions. Instead they assimilate the world view of the bosses they will work for.

School rules have a similar function in socializing the working-class students to their future roles. Of 63 secondary and primary school regulations reviewed in *Ecole et Luttes de Classes au Québec*, 100% included calls for productivity (e.g. against skipping classes, lateness, breakage of school material), 79% dealt with the development of submissiveness (obeying authority, penalties for indiscipline, etc.), and 78% dealt with repression of individual or collective needs for expression (such as dress regulation and rules forbidding criticism).

On the individual level all aimed at producing the perfect employee. For the society as a whole they aim at producing a disciplined work force, subservient to the employers.

For the CEQ, *Le Manuel du 1er Mai* is a first step to "give back workers their schools", all future action being focused on this objective. For instance, the CEQ proposes to create workers' committees which would add to, and eventually replace the parent-school committees that exist at the moment. It hopes to do this in conjunction with the other union centrals.

These committees would aim to give workers a say in the running of the schools and school boards so that they would be "truly at the service of workers."

As Charbonneau said, "The best contribution that a movement of teachers can make to the liberation of workers, the true union contribution, is to give them back the orientation of their school."

The reaction to the *Manuel du 1er Mai* indicates the precarious state of a society that cannot permit any world view other than the dominant one to exist in the schools even for a day.

Où encore, on nous annonce les voyages de Nina et d'Aline.

"A l'été, Nina ira à Rome et Aline ira à Matane." (2)



Un navire à la dérive

Boat trips to Europe are too expensive for many families.



Nina dans sa cabine



Nina sur la passerelle

Simone Bussières, *Je veux lire*, p. 80

MCGILL DAILY

The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University, 3480 McTavish Street, Montreal. Editorial opinions expressed in these pages are not necessarily the official opinions of the Students' Society.

Mail subscriptions: \$9.

Editorial offices: 392-8955. Advertising office: 392-8902.

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Joann Little: who is she?

by Katherine Gutkind

Joann Little. Some may ask, who is she? Others might know her as the woman who killed white jailer Clarence T. Alligood at the Beaufort County jail, Washington, North Carolina.

We read about the attempted assassinations of Presidents Ford and Sadat whenever they occur and *Time* magazine is quick to sensationalize the incidents with a flurry of macabre background on the assassin.

But rapes, of black women in small town prisons often go unreported and unavenged.

Yet, this summer saw a world-wide coverage of the Joann Little case, and the press made a timely exception.

Joann Little is a 21 year old black woman from North Carolina. She was awaiting sentencing on a breaking and entering charge when the incident occurred:

According to the prosecution Little killed 62-year-old Alligood, in an attempt to escape prison. The defense maintained that the murder took place in self-defense.

Since Little arrived at the Beaufort county jail, Alligood had been making sexual passes at her. On this particular

night, he had entered her cell armed with an ice pick and had forced her to have oral sex with him.

In the ensuing moments, Alligood's grip on the icepick loosened and both of them struggled for it. Little was able to grab the icepick and strike at Alligood with numerous blows. The result: a dead white jailer, his bared leg covered with semen, and a terrified black woman holding the blame.

The case became known nationwide and Little became a symbol of women's rights, racial justice and prison reform. Pitted against each other in an incident of detailed complexity were the rights of women, and a prisoner to defend herself, versus the state of North Carolina's conception of a desperate criminal plotting seduction, murder and escape from prison.

In the course of the trial, the jurors had to be selected through a special screening process that involved psychological tests. It also became obvious that there had been tampering with the evidence.

Yet Joann Little was acquitted. But not without a barrage of public support from various political groups and individuals



around the country. The trial witnessed visits by Angela Davis, William Kunstler, the Black Panther Party and the American Civil Liberties Union while crowds gathered at rallies in several major cities, and outside the courthouse itself.

And now the Joann Little case has disappeared from the headlines as if justice is now complete. But the Joann Little story, and all that it symbolizes, did not end with the pronouncement of the verdict. Little declared at the end of her trial, "I've never been pessimistic about the power of the people. I knew that if the people stood together, we could win."

Images at the trial...

Raleigh, North Carolina. Almost everybody you meet in North Carolina these days has an opinion on Joanne Little. A local black policeman explains how he has to sit at home and wait for a possible call for riot-control work. The national guard is on alert and this policeman believes there will be violence from one side or another no matter what the verdict is.

A Welshman, who now works in North Carolina recruiting farmers for an agricultural cooperative, is certain that the prisons have learned their lesson—never again will a male warden be left in charge of female prisoners.

At the Wake County courthouse, business goes on as

usual except for the fact that crowds, even individuals, are prohibited from congregating outside on the steps. The demonstrations that marked the beginning of the trial, now less frequent, have put across their message to the judge, the jury and the public.

Each morning before 9:30, crowds line up to get into the trial, 42 at a time. Those who wander out during recess, lose their seats. Those who didn't make the first 42, can either leave or ride the elevators for hours, until they happen to catch the court recess when it is sometimes possible to grab a seat.

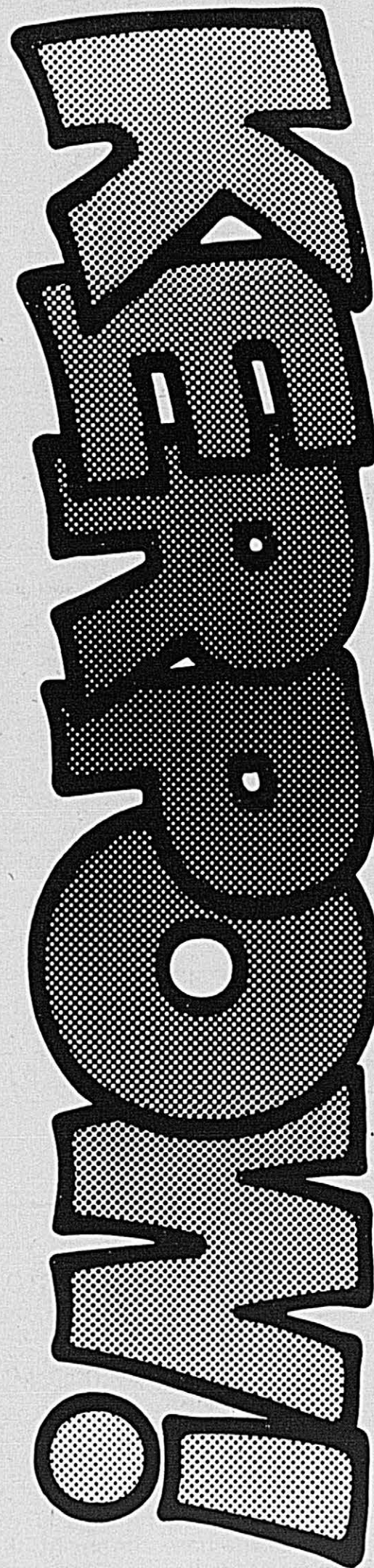
The security guards are impatient with redundant Joanne

Little pilgrims, and they make sure that the floor where the trial is held, is kept free of agitators.

Only the press is allowed to wander freely. *Time*, *Newsweek*, the *New York Times*, and various Carolina papers have passes to sit in the courtroom while the lesser knowns such as the "Big Mama Rag" and "The Real Paper" make do with an audio monitor in an adjoining room.

Before the verdict is announced, the judge warns the courtroom against any display of emotion. Joanne Little, now free until sentencing for her original charge, emerges from her trial a household word.

Charlie Clark



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"NOT A %*#! BOOK!"

by George Kopp

The easy-A, the "mickey-mouse course," has been the saviour of many an otherwise hopeless transcript. Although a B.A. in itself means next to nothing, a healthy set of grades might mean the difference between instant starvation and graduate school, also known as deferred starvation.

Yes, there are certain "progressive" schools, mainly in the United States, which are reputed to be entirely mickey-mouse. Fees for these schools generally begin at about \$5000 a year. But can the student at a traditional university, like McGill, manage a four-year program of easy-A's, or even easy-B's?

To one student who entered in 1968 and received his B.A. in English in 1972 the answer was yes, and his inspiring story, absolutely, completely, guaranteed the honest-to-God truth, may give hope and succour to both incoming and returning students.

"Marvin Gardens" (who requested anonymity lest the administration recall him as defective and revoke his degree) spoke to me in his Hutchison Street apartment. He wore a T-shirt emblazoned with a full-colour steatopygic Marilyn Monroe superimposed on the word "Hollywood" done in Twentieth Century Fox lettering.

His first year at McGill, Marvin told me, was spent finding his bearings. It was in February, a month famous in Montreal for spiritual revelations and/or suicides, that he realized he could avoid school-work altogether.

"I was doing a general B.A. so I had to take a math and biology as well as a language. I took French 100 and flunked. I still remember the professor pointing her finger at me, yelling 'Zéro, M. Jardins! Zéro! Zéro!'"

"Math and biology were just straight exam courses. No papers. In math me and Hymie Finkelman used to do John Wayne imitations at the back of the class. In biology labs I divined the future from the entrails of a rat." He passed math and biology.

"In English 100 you could do a paper or a project, so I did a film documenting the history of blacks in the entertainment industry. It could be construed as an attack on Hollywood racism

but actually I think my film was racist."

So far Marvin's first year is fairly typical. Many students do films for English 100, or macrame, or origami. The significant feature, however, is his handling of Sociology 100 which generally requires a straightforward term paper. I asked him what he thought of the course.

"Boring. I bought the first book and found out about the private lives of British coal miners. Bought no more. Read no more. Then I had to do a paper." He offered some advice. "Don't write on what you're told to write on. Write on something you're sure to know more about than the professor. Now, I happen to be an expert on horror movies, so I did a paper entitled, 'The Role of the Bogle Man in Our Society.' I got an A. I think the prof was stunned." By second year Marvin had a clear head as he approached registration. "I knew what I had to do." Marvin formalized his system with a mathematical precision that did not fail him once.

Axiom 1: Don't take a course with an exam.

Axiom 2: Always do a project instead of a paper.

Unbelievable as it may seem the system withstood experimental verification as doggedly as Einstein's astounding pronouncements on time and space. The one variable that had yet to be accounted for was McGill's language requirement. French, with its implied threat of summer school and a withheld degree, was clearly out of the question.

"But I happened to remember that while Yiddish 100 was a straight language course, Yiddish 200 and 300 were given in translation. I had had enough street Yiddish picked up at Wilenski's and Warshaw's to get through the first year. I could already say things like, 'Are you sure this fish is fresh?' and 'How much costs that grapefruit?'" Three painless years of Yiddish followed.

His other courses were anthropology (a movie of the professor showing correlations of hand and head movements to what she was saying—made during lectures—A), Experimental Cinema ("by far the easiest"), and Twentieth Century Poetry. "Now that was a problem.

"I made an 8mm movie based

on imagist poetry—lots of hair, noses, flutes, bicycles—very avant-garde. But the whole thing didn't hang together. I would have had to write a paper to explain what it meant. So I decided to do some work. I made this jigsaw puzzle, 4' x 5', based on images in the poems of Ezra Pound. It was a true work of art.

"We took a picture of it and put the picture on a box. Then on the box we printed 'E-Zra Assembly Puzzle. Others in this series: T.S. Eliot, ee cummings, etc.' We put the puzzle in the box, threw it onto the professor's desk and said, 'Do it!' So he did it. That's professor-participation. Of course I got an A. It's in New York now. A friend of mine used it at NYU. Another friend used it at Sir George and they wouldn't accept it. But my black film got accepted at Sir George."

The puzzle took two months to make and was by far Marvin's most time-consuming and ambitious project. He himself recycled it into a third-year course (Literary Criticism) explaining first that it was done for another course but convincing the professor of its relevancy by using his "natural charm and gift of gab."

His other third year courses were rather mundane stuff, film courses and the like, requiring less dedication than going to the Outremont, which requires a buck and a half. Two projects deserve mention, however, one for its seminal influence and the other as a further justification of axiom 2. This latter project was for the Shakespeare course.

Marvin recounts: "For my first term grade I did Caliban imitations. I did him as Charles Laughton doing the Hunchback of Notre Dame. Second term I made a tape. I'd read part of King Lear, the scene where he had his eyes gouged out. I thought it was neat." (Ed. Note: Lear, of course, did not have his eyes gouged out. Gloucester had his eyes gouged out. I do not know if Marvin realizes this.)

"So me and my friends went over to a friend's house which happens to be blessed with superb recording equipment and did a reading of a scene straight from the script. 'Lear on the Heath' from 'ear's point of view as a schizophrenic. We made everyone else sound crazy and Lear sound calm,

with Frank Zappa in the background. We did it in one afternoon. I got an A. In fact they were so impressed at the English Department that I think it still exists in the English Department Archives."

Marvin's other noteworthy project that year was his comic book lecture, done for a communications half-course. "The professor was confusing. He talked about cosmic consciousness and radio as far as I could make out. The assignment was 'hand in something' so I took a mess of slides at McGill's expense and pointed out 'Mythological Archetypes in Comic Books Today.' I showed the slides and winged it.

"If you look at it one way it didn't take long to prepare, but it took years and years of collecting comic books to become the self-styled comic book expert of Eastern Canada." The comic book lecture was given two more times at McGill.

"In fourth year I expanded it—added a few more slides. The day of the lecture I came into class wearing a jacket and

it in his place! Then I give the lecture as Media-Man in my super-hero voice."

During the lecture Marvin's attache case was stolen by one of his friends, forcing him to walk home in the dead of winter in a short jacket, purple tights, and silver boots. All this only earned him a B. Marvin's comment: "I don't think the professor liked radical presentations."

Fourth year also saw the development of Opus, an original board game based loosely on Careers and Monopoly. This was handed in for the Film and Literature course, whose work consisted of watching films by Eisenstein and Griffith, and reading Dickens. Players in Opus must enter the Creative Process in mid-board through the Producer's or Publisher's Door.

Once in the Creative Process one picks up Image Cards and puts them together using valid connections to win Big-Time Points. Thirty Big-Time Points wins. "I tested it. It works." It also earned Marvin an A. Like

Marvin's Helpful Hints

110-200A. SURVEY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE I. A general introduction to English Literature to the Restoration; Don't take anything that says "Restoration" and keep away from capital letters in general.

110-213A. POETRY OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. The thing is you don't have to read much. The books are skinny with lots of empty space on the pages. Check out if they're doing concrete poetry. If so, grab it.

110-228A. CANADIAN LITERATURE I. You can get away with anything since it's a bright young subject open to new ideas. Good if you get off on Leonard Cohen. If you play guitar, take it.

110-249A. AN INTRODUCTION TO ORAL LITERATURE. Shouldn't this be in Dentistry?

110-251D. ANGLO-SAXON LITERARY CULTURE. Don't take it unless they do Conan the Barbarian. If they don't do that, lobby for it.

110-330D. THE MODERN DRAMA. Might be interesting if you can write your own original absurdist drama. Hint: Mix equal portions of Borges and the Joy of Cooking.

110-340A. INTRODUCTION TO CHILDREN'S LITERATURE. See above.

110-375D. MASS MEDIA CRITICISM. Take Communications over Mass Media. Mass Media usually means McLuhan-theoretical-bullshit.

tie and carrying an attache case. Now I never wear a jacket and tie, right? So I set up my slides and I'm about to begin when I pretend I've forgotten something. I say, 'Excuse me, I'll be right back,' pick up the attache case, run downstairs to the men's bathroom and change into purple tights, purple shorts, silver boots, a cape, and a T-shirt with M-M on the chest.

"I put my clothes in the attache case, go back up to the classroom, burst through the door and say in my super-hero voice, 'Yes! It's Media-Man! I'm sorry, Mr. Gardens couldn't be here to give the lecture so he asked me, Media-Man, to give

the puzzle, Opus was recycled to NYU.

Thus ended Marvin Gardens' university career. In some quarters, I expect, it will be viewed as further evidence of the deterioration of higher education. Yet in the museum of the typical Arts curriculum Marvin Gardens is the Duchamp, drawing the moustache on the Mona Lisa to provide us with a new way of seeing.

Compare any typical undergraduate English paper with the E-Zra Assembly puzzle. Which does more to stimulate our interest in the poetry? Compare any current tome on the Commercialization of the Cinema to

the board game Opus. The board game by its very form is a statement more to the mark.

Stan Lee of Marvel Comics, already a millionaire, makes thousands more on the lecture circuit intellectualizing about the source of his cash. But Media-Man says it all.

Is Gardens himself aware of the profound implications of his university career? I asked him. "By fourth year," he replied, "I realized what I was doing in university. I was watching movies."



Harvard's Birth of a Nation Incident

When 'Freedom of Speech'

NEWSLETTER: Third World Unity at Harvard

THE ORGANIZATION**FOR THE SOLIDARITY OF
THIRD WORLD STUDENTS**

by Charlie Clark

"Everyone has the right to speak. But others have the right to prevent him if they find his views intolerable."

—William Kuntzler at McGill

"Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 1974. A film society at Harvard University attempted to show the film by D.W. Griffith, Birth of a Nation, and was prevented from doing so by a protesting group of black students who demanded the film be cancelled because of its racist content. The editors of the Harvard Crimson denounced the cancellation as a violation of free speech."

The incident took place almost a year ago but the implications are ever-present since debate over issues as fundamental as the freedom of speech question so often serves to bring out people's true political leanings.

Two episodes at McGill touched it off in recent years. In December of 1971, Charles Black, the president of the right wing group Young Americans for Freedom was prevented from speaking on a campus television program by members of the McGill Student Movement. A year later, McGill's Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences brought U.S. State Department advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski to speak in the Leacock building and the speech was delayed after some students disrupted it, proclaiming that "a fascist has no right to speak." The difference at McGill was that the Daily, with some qualification, took a position

in support of the protests.

The questions raised in this debate center around the rights of individuals to express themselves versus the community's need to work against forces seen as dangerous, such as racism and fascism. And crucial to the outcome of such controversies is the influential role of the public media. All of these forces were at work in Harvard's Birth of a Nation incident — forces which must be examined in more detail.

The background

The American Ivy League, for quite some time, has been the theatre where this continually re-surfacing controversy is acted out. These universities can summon almost any speaker to their podiums with a snap of the fingers and many prominent people are alumni. The favorite wind-up toy for debate is Dr. William B. Shockley, the Nobel Laureate professor of physics at Stanford, who is better known for his outspoken theories of the genetic inferiority of the black race.

Shockley was invited to Harvard the year before by the law school forum but a group of black law professors and students pressured for its cancellation. A Harvard Crimson editorial appeared soon after denouncing the forum, first for inviting an unqualified speaker — Shockley should stick to transistors, his own invention — and then for not following through with the project. "The law school is here to create controversy

not to avoid it . . . The Harvard community deserves to hear controversy, and self-censorship is the first step toward curtailment of human rights. No one should place any limitations on the goods available in the market place of ideas."

Shockley himself complained that the decision to de-invite him was a "clearcut exhibition of a dereliction of the primary duties of an institute of higher learning. Society has a moral obligation to diagnose the American Negro tragedy of I.Q. deficiency." And so the affair was ended.

The offices of the Harvard Crimson hum with professional atmosphere as the AP teletype chugs away importantly. The walls are laid out with old pictures of Harvard-Yale football, Mao Tsetung with a penciled moustache, and a framed letter from Franklin Delano Roosevelt from the era when he ran the Crimson. Many a New York Times man was made here.

Nowadays, the Crimson has a reputation as a leftist paper. Says staffer James Cramer, "We generally have the same leftist line they had back in '69, the really radical period, but people are tired of listening. We're just regaining the readership we lost back then, and people still ask us to apologize for it." With a circulation of 3500, at fifteen cents a copy, Cramer explains, the Crimson is "solvent."

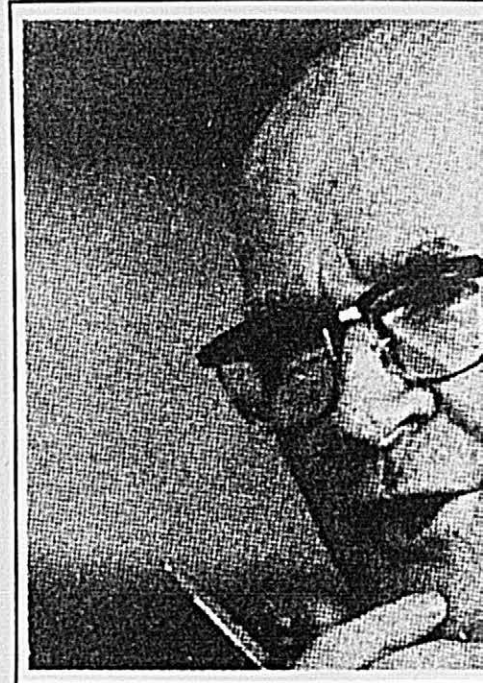
And it was true, that back in '69 a group of disgruntled alumni, reacting to the radicalized daily, provided funds for the launching of an alternative paper, the Harvard Independent, now a weekly hodge-podge of political direction, right left and center.

The Crimson had recently ran Cramer's article on the visit of Dr. Shockley to Yale and it seems that while the editorials defend his right to speak, the Crimson's feature pages are used to scathe the redoubtable Shockley without mercy. "Shockley's racism circus comes to Yale" reads the headline.

It was the Yale University chapter of the Young Americans for Freedom that invited Shockley (and this wasn't the first time), to debate arch-conservative William Rusher on whether a state should employ sterilization on "genetically inferior members of society." The YAF's motives were primarily to test Yale's commitment to freedom of speech. "The problem with Hitler," said the YAF president, "was not that he spoke but that he was allowed to shut people up."

When Shockley comes to town, the occasion is inevitably met with students mounting protests, and the campus swarms with demonstrators, deans, administrators, police and plainclothesmen, who are out to get the names of the student disrupters.

The debate, of course, is a fiasco since neither opponents are geneticists and Shockley is not even up against someone committed to an anti-racist view. Rusher does not oppose the government stepping in to sterilize "genetically inferior" blacks for humani-



Dr. William B. Shockley

tarian reasons; but simple because the government could not be trusted to run a railroad, let alone do a good job of sterilizing the nation's blacks.

The Crimson article summarized

"But nobody should have expected the debate to be any more than vaudeville genetics. Shockley's real claims have little to do with scholarly or even controversial issues, and even if they did, this debate wouldn't bring them out because there are simply not many sides to the issue of racism."

With this as background, the Birth of a Nation controversy itself can be unfolded.

The incident

On October 7, 1974, the Crimson reported that on the previous Saturday night, fifty students from the Organization for the Solidarity of Third World Students (OSTWS) sat on tables next to the projector and told the film society that the scheduled Birth of a Nation would not be shown.

"The film attests once again to the well-known fact that Harvard University sanctions and participates in the brutal repression of Third World people on this campus and in the communities throughout the country and the world," read the leaflet which was distributed.

"Birth of a Nation distorts the history of the reconstruction period in the South and is one of the most blatant racial insults to black people. It is a glorification of the Ku Klux Klan and its showing perpetuates racism in a racist institution."

The Crimson went on to present the details. The film society had offered to allow the demonstrator to give a talk before the film was shown, to which they replied "take the film off the reels and then we'll talk." When that was done they erupted into a victory chant.

"Birth of a Nation is a classic," puzzled the head of the film society who

Speech' clouds the issues



The Harvard Crimson

J. Schockley

had no idea its showing would be met with an adverse reaction. He promised the crowd that the film would be re-scheduled with appropriate security precautions.

Birth of a Nation, one of many films by D.W. Griffith, was made in 1915, the first movie to use moving cameras, night filming and a musical score. Because of its militant pro-white slant, its release was opposed immediately by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the film was even banned in certain American cities.

The movie had been shown at Harvard without hindrance and the preceding Friday night and as the film society had heard about the planned protest at Saturday night's dinner, they had offered the OSTWS students an opportunity to supplement the film with a speaker. The group declined since none of them felt qualified to talk on the history of the post-civil war period and because "to go in front of an audience that is prepared for entertainment and talk politics would cause problems."

The aftermath

Two days later, the Crimson published two editorials on the incident. "The demonstrators against Birth of a Nation erred seriously, aligning themselves with other repressive strong-arm tactics to prevent free expression. This arrogant censorship contradicts basic principles espoused by the demonstrators and has no place at Harvard or any free community."

The admonishing introduction was followed by further indictment. "Discussion of racism in D.W. Griffith's film, at Harvard and in the Third World has been eclipsed by the widespread questioning of the methods the protestors used. The film has been criticized ever since it was made. These demonstrators displayed a more serious insensitivity by assuming that the audi-

ence was not sophisticated enough to understand the movie in its proper context. Unwavering protection of free speech has served the cause of racial justice far more than hurt it. As is, serious discussion of the racism in Birth of a Nation, the demonstration's goal, has been temporarily placed aside. A viewing of the movie could only have encouraged it. There was no danger presented by audience — no one was about to rush out at the film's conclusion to smash school bus windows with ax handles. Instead of analysis, there was a miscalculated victory chant for the demonstrators and bitterness for those who came to see the movie. A peaceful showing and reasoned condemnation of Birth of a Nation will do much to wash away the sour taste of Saturday night."

This position was endorsed by the majority of the Crimson staff while a dissenting editorial, signed by five staffers, appeared alongside. "Birth of a Nation is a political movie, espousing political ideas; — the incapacity of black people and the consequent right of whites to teach them their place — that remain influential today. A showing of such a movie is an appropriate time for mobilizing against these ideas and advocating ideas opposed to them."

"Saturday night's protestors did not silence D.W. Griffith, they did not prevent past and future showings of his films, they did not suppress racist ideas or ideas with which they disagreed. On the contrary, they said they'd welcome some showings in different, more avowedly controversial context."

The dissenting editorial went on to criticize the protest for the lack of meaningful discussion of the film. "The action was wrong, not because it raised the issue of racism too forcefully, but because it didn't raise it forcefully enough. The action represents bad planning and tactical mistakes but merits no substantive condemnation."

Birth of a Nation was finally shown a week later to over 100 viewers who listened to a twenty minute talk on the reconstruction period by a black history professor. Meanwhile the Crimson had filled its letters column headed "Birth of A Controversy", with letters that likened the protestors to the rowdy mobs in Hitler's beer halls. One cited Stalin's "re-educating of filmmaker Sergei Eisenstein to the view of Ivan the Terrible as a wise and forceful ruler. Why not censor the Crimson for our own re-education," it continued.

Particularly noticeable was a letter from a black student disassociating himself completely from the protest. "The protest represents a usurpation of my freedom and therefore is totally reactionary in nature. Blacks, if anyone, should be concerned with reinforcing the existence of principles in American Society. Only through an appeal to principles can a powerless group such as blacks advance in society."

This is the coverage of the Birth of a Nation Incident that the Harvard cam-

pus was exposed to. Everything begged for a further probe and a talk with the protesters themselves.

The following conversation took place at the dormitory of Rico Melson, Roy Smith and Dwight Hopkins, members of the Organization for the Solidarity of Third World students. These students come from Watts & Newark for the Solidarity of Third World students. and in contrast to the Crimson office, the walls here are lined with posters of Malcolm X, Angela Davis, George Jackson, and Che Gueverra.

Daily: What did you think of the Crimson's portrayal and criticism of the Birth of a Nation incident?

OSTWS: Well first, we should probably get the facts straight. The film society had only advertised the film two days in advance of the showing which is why we didn't protest on Friday night. But we did hear that they made a lot of money at the Friday night showing and that people were rolling in the aisles with laughter. We discussed it at our regular meeting on Saturday morning. Now all this was happening at the time of the busing riots and the arrival of the KKK in Boston. All the laughing made us think of the black lynchings in the old South that used to be social entertainment for whites. A paraplegic basketball game is funny, but hell, think about that. You see, it's not that Birth of a Nation creates racism, that it perpetuates it, like in physics once you start a ball rolling, it just needs little pushes to keep it going. So, we made the plans for the demonstration without any intention of violently disrupting anything. We simply printed up leaflets and arrived early for the film. Now what was so beautiful was that activism at Harvard was at a really down period. Yet, we had over 120 people, Puerto Ricans, blacks, Asians, whites — a beautiful revival. The Asian students

had just succeeded in getting a Charlie Chan film cancelled. Anyway, we outnumbered the people who'd come to see the film, so they acquiesced and agreed to cancel it. But then, as more customers began to arrive, they reneged on their promise. They said the racism in the film is only incidental and peripheral. Then several black students got up to speak. They're from what we call the black bourgeoisie — who all gravitate around this professor named Kilson, who has published articles on how Harvard has gone downhill since admissions quotas have allowed lower class blacks to come here. One of Kilson's boys wrote that letter to the Crimson. So one of these guys got up and tried to play Thomas Jefferson and tell us how we're all wrong, and he got booed and hissed.

Now, when you've achieved a certain unity around an issue and the collective body gets challenged, people get angry. Here they are about to defy us and show the film then and there. It's like being tied up and dunked in a cannibal's pot and having some guy stand up and justify it. So finally the film society offered to show the film for free as their contribution to the fight against racism. Some people went on in to see the movie while the rest of us carried on the debate over whether to show it at all. Some of them tried to coax the intellectuality out of us, you know, and we even threw a little Thoreau right back at them. But they were condescending and paternalistically accused us of shouting and not being intellectual. Intellectual! After so many people had been drunk and laughing at the film the night before. All they're concerned about is analysis. At Harvard, there's room for rational discussion on everything, including the death of your mother. So then we went in to make

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McGill students disrupt the taping of the Charles Black speech.

Students' attempts at course evaluations resisted at McGill

by Charlie Clark

Attempts to establish an autonomous course evaluation by students have been met with resistance by professors and administrators so that, presently only the administration controlled evaluation retains official sanction.

Several student groups have launched trial course evaluations in the past year, among them, the McGill History Students' Association, and the McGill Student Entrepreneurial Agencies (MSEA), which focused on giving students a greater say in the selection of courses and professors.

The current university policy, set forth in a Senate resolution in April 1970, designates the Center for Learning and Development as the source for the standard course evaluation.

This evaluation is a voluntary procedure for which faculties must budget their own funds if they opt to use it. It is currently under use by the Law and several other faculties and employs a generalized format, the results of which are kept confidential between professors and the Center.

The McGill History Students' Association began their proposed course evaluation last January, during the elections for officers. "The idea was to give students a better idea of what they're going to take than is given in the course bulletin," explained Marc Casavant, the Association's president.

"We also want the professors to hear the complaints that students are afraid to air while trying to pass the course. Since we are the university, our opinion should be part and parcel of the decision-making process." He pointed to the existence of a student course selection catalogue at Concordia University.

Casavant went on to stress that they did not want the evaluation to be a personality assessment or a "movie guide". "We just think that good professors should listen to criticism," he said.

The history students drew up an unofficial course evaluation which they succeeded in implementing in classrooms on a voluntary basis. The evaluation was rejected by four professors who objected to its "poor quality" and its tendency to lend itself to "interdepartmental politicking."

Professor H. Senior of the History Department takes a "completely negative" view of the course evaluations and calls them "unnecessary paperwork and a waste of time, which often does more harm than good." Very few are of good quality, the sort of "Do-you-still-beat-your-wife type questions" he said.

Senior recalls the course evaluation that was started in the 60's. It resulted in a rather disastrous mixture of political malice and undergraduate frivolity," he said. "They allow certain, more popular professors who teach topical and exciting courses, to make allies of students to help them compete for promotion. This only divides the faculty."

Professor Senior feels that courses should be evaluated by an independent "referee." "Professors should avoid collusion between the referee and the player, especially since the value of a course is rarely evident while a student is taking it. The real test of a course is its utility in later life."

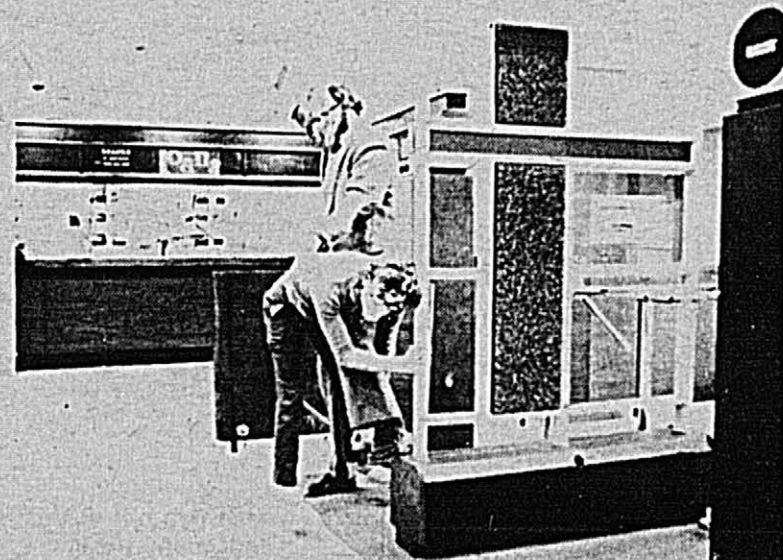
The History Association has distributed the results of its

unofficial evaluation and plans to continue lobbying for improvement in the evaluation of courses.

The McGill Students' Entrepreneurial Agencies, a student-run corporation which specializes in helping students find employment, attempted to start a student course evaluation because, "some faculty members are not up to par." "Since we're made up of mostly management students, the MSEA has access to computers, and we felt we were equipped to do a course evaluation from the student's point of view," commented president Michael Sarantonis. Because of opposition the project met with, the MSEA's course evaluation is "temporarily shelved." At the Center for Learning and Development, Professor George Gels explained that they couldn't help the MSEA because of the need to maintain control. "They wanted evidence to dump a professor, and there are much better ways to go about something like that."

Gels says the Center is willing to help the MSEA, under different circumstances, but is against student course evaluations in principle because they are "a lousy measuring instrument which hurts people in the process."

Gels believes in an approach that provides a professor with feedback which is "constructive data", but says the Center stays away from hire-fire or promotional evaluations. "We've been using a generalized evaluation form up until now but we are trying out a computerized system from Purdue University that will accommodate evaluations that are tailored to individual departments."



RETRIBUTION IS SWIFT and merciless as new tattle-tape security system polices the Redpath Library. Librarian Kendall Wallis vents spleen on a transgressor.

Library tattle - taped

by Marcus Farkas

The tattle-tape system for library security went into effect in August in McLennan and Redpath libraries. This brings to seven the number of McGill libraries currently using tattle-tape.

Instead of exit inspections by security guards, students will now pass through electronic sensors which detect unchecked-out books. A magnetic tape in the book triggers the sensor device, causing a light to flash, a discreet bell to go off, and the turnstile to lock shut. The tape is de-sensitized by the librarian who checks out the book.

Opinions of the library staff concerning the new system were generally favorable. Marlene Scott, Director of Libraries, felt that tattle-tape's effectiveness could be gauged almost immediately. "Students will be able to locate material they want in the library," she said, "and there should be fewer

instances of putting books on search."

At some other academic libraries using similar systems a drop in faculty reserve lists was also reported. Scott does not believe that this will happen at McLennan or Redpath, however.

Due to library inventory practices it is extremely hard to gauge the number of books actually stolen during a year. An indication was provided by Alison Cole, Associate Librarian in McLennan, who reported that in one McGill library, while 2000 books were acquired in one year, the losses were recorded at just under that figure.

Cole thinks that they should have some idea of tattle-tape's effectiveness by Christmas. Reports from other universities, however, are encouraging. Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, for example, reported that losses in their Hunt

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Harvard...

continued from page 17

sure they kept their promise, and got the film stopped but the debate was not on a gut-level at all and man, there simply aren't two sides to every question, pick a side!

Daily: That certainly makes the Crimson's account seem pretty skimpy.

OSTWS: Yeah, it was a distortion to say we were circling the projector since they'd already agreed not to show it; we were only checking. We never decided to physically stop them, but only to make our point and the tactic worked.

Daily: So what about the Crimson's editorial on freedom of speech and the Constitution?

OSTWS: Freedom of speech is the traditional argument of those on top. It's a smokescreen, for the sake of the entertainment value of the film, it doesn't come from a gut-level feeling. It's that bullshit appeal of the Crimson which paints us as senseless blacks with no investment in this country, blindly angry and in need of ethics. But ethics is subordinate to politics and you can't approach it from a strictly moral level.

In fact, they secretly showed the film the next night! So they are moralists a priori and empiricists for us. We have to prove them wrong each time. They use fancy words and eloquence and tag us as white-haters and tell people that all we want to do is take away their right to free speech. This confuses people. They throw everything up in some utopian plane as if everyone really did abide by the Constitution. It sounds real slick. But there's 25 different interpretations of the constitution — Ho Chi Minh used it. We felt the showing of the film was a denial of our rights to be treated with equality and respect. You talk about ideas; ideally we would like the film to not exist, but objectively it does so we have to deal with it. The result of the demonstration was that the drunken jocks are pissed off 'cause we've ruined their weekend, the film society's mad 'cause they've lost money and everyone's bugged by our chanting. This is what we're dealing with, not ideals.

Daily: So what about the Crimson in general, do they treat you well?

OSTWS: They won't publish our letters or solicit our point of view on the matter. They can only go with their

interpretation of what's important. So they'll devote a whole page to Woody Allen but neglect things that happy students shouldn't get involved in.

Daily: And what about Shockley, and the Crimson's remark that there are no two sides to racism?

OSTWS: Shockley is an attraction that everyone short of the John Birch Society and the Nazis will rally against with no sweat. But it's situations like the Birth of a Nation incident that really show where people's priorities lie. As Marcuse said, it is then that their proclivity becomes apparent. When it comes to freedom of speech, you have to look at the overall scope.

What can be said in conclusion is that Harvard's Birth of a Nation incident was a significant clash of forces which continue to struggle against one another, the victor as unproclaimed as the future is uncertain. But important lessons can be learned. The affair involved political elements that question the very nature of a University, a social structure which is itself very much a reflection of North American society.

The opinion-molding public media, namely the Crimson, which thinks of itself as a leftist paper, saw the entire

incident as a simple disruption of the established, standard routine of the University, as if Harvard existed in a vacuumous "marketplace of ideas" and wasn't affected by the evolving outside world. This presumed violation of some sacred code inhibits the possibility of visualizing a new, more progressive university.

Only the few Crimson staffers who signed the dissenting editorial acknowledged the importance of the political challenge and yet even they alluded to the incompetence of the demonstrators and neglected to provide the readership with a sympathetic probe of the circumstances.

Few would disagree with freedom of speech as a desirable goal. But as the OSTWS students said, the question of freedom of speech must be seen in its overall scope and it must be perceived that the principle of pure freedom can work more in some people's interests than others. A self-righteous appeal to abstractions of freedom is hardly a complete way to deal with a turbulent, stratified society, and when applied indiscriminately, the principle can often serve only to cloud the core issues at stake.

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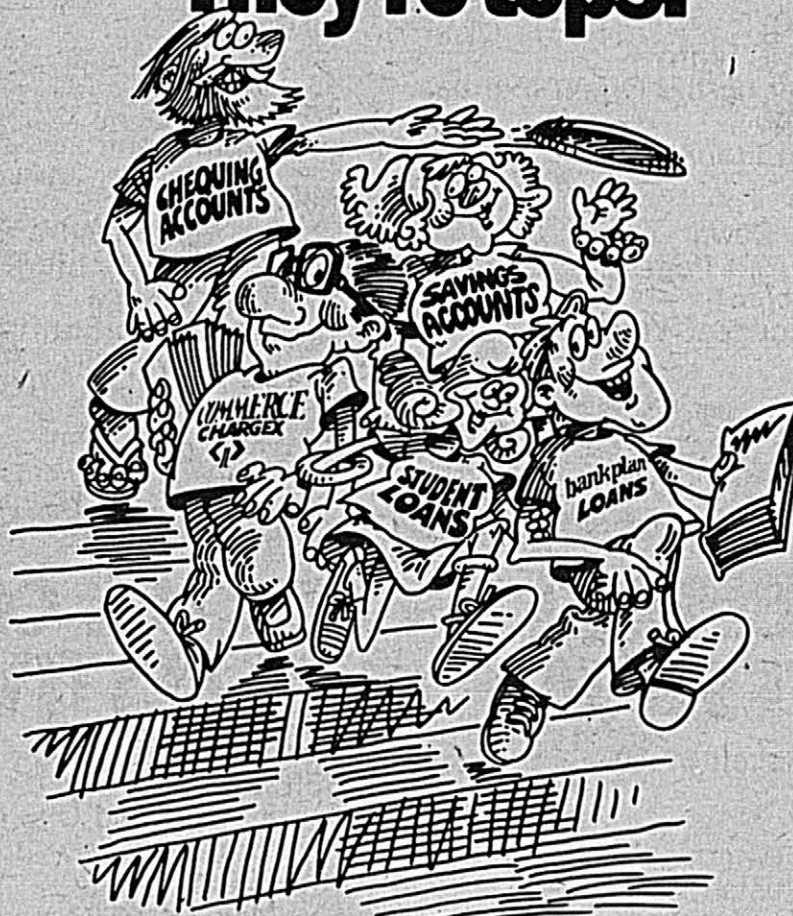
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MCGILL FILM SOCIETY

1975-1976

PRESENTS

SATURDAY NIGHT

Series Ticket: \$10.00

SEPTEMBER

- 20 Gone With The Wind
- 27 California Split

OCTOBER

- 4 Serpico
- 11 The Graduate
- 18 Chinatown
- 25 Conversation

NOVEMBER

- 1 The Adventures of Rabbi Jacob
- 8 Papillon**
- 15 Music Lovers
- 22 The Phantom of the Paradise
- 29 The Three Musketeers

DECEMBER

- 6 S.P.Y.S.
- 13 Dr. Zhivago

JANUARY

- 24 American Graffiti
- 31 Day for Night**

FEBRUARY

- 7 Harry & Tonto
- 14 Murder on the Orient Express
- 21 El Topo
- 28 Young Frankenstein

MARCH

- 6 White Dawn
- 13 The Front Page
- 20 Amarcord*
- 27 The Longest Yard

APRIL

- 3 Tommy
- 10 TBA
- 17 Towering Inferno

BUNUEL FESTIVAL

Festival Ticket: \$2.50

JANUARY

- 26 Land Without Bread
- Andalusian Dog
- L'ange D'or
- Los Olvidados
- 27 El Robinson Crusoe
- 28 Tristana
- 29 Exterminating Angle
- La Voie Lactee (The Milky Way)
- 30 Phantom of Liberty

FRIDAY NIGHT

Series Ticket: \$10.00

SEPTEMBER

- 19 The Sting
- 26 The Garden of Finzi Contini

OCTOBER

- 10 Il Delcamerone
- 17 Before The Revolution
- 24 Seduction of Mimi
- 31 The Texas Chain Saw Massacre (Halloween Night)

NOVEMBER

- 7 The Girls
- 14 One Summer of Happiness
- 21 Seventh Seal
- 28 491

DECEMBER

- 5 Intimate Lighting**
- 12 Closely Watched Trains**

JANUARY

- 23 Report on the Party and All Its Members

FEBRUARY

- 6 Rashomon
- 13 Rebellion
- 20 Onibaba
- 27 Ikiru

MARCH

- 5 Le Petit Théâtre de Jean Renoir
- 12 Domicile Conjugal
- 19 Clair's Knee
- 26 La Grande Bouffe

APRIL

- 2 TBA
- 9 TBA
- 16 TBA

SOCIAL COMEDY FESTIVAL

Festival Ticket \$2.50

SEPTEMBER

- 29 It Happened One Night
- You Can't Take It With You
- 30 Pygmalion
- Major Barbara

OCTOBER

- 1 His Girl Friday
- A Nous La Liberté
- 2 Blue Skies
- Horse Feathers
- 3 Ninotchka
- Philadelphia

WEDNESDAY NIGHT

Series Ticket: \$3.00

OCTOBER

- 15 The Producers
- 29 Wild Strawberries

NOVEMBER

- 12 Ali
- 26 The Mother And The Whore**

DECEMBER

- 10 Charles Mortou Vif**

FEBRUARY

- 11 A Death In Venice
- 25 The Island

MARCH

- 10 Green Pastures
- 24 The Trial

APRIL

- 7 Kwaidan

WEDNESDAY SCI-FI

Series Ticket: \$3.00

OCTOBER

- 8 Invasion Of The Body Snatchers
- 22 Village of the Damned

NOVEMBER

- 5 The Shape Of Things To Come
- 19 Metropolis

DECEMBER

- 3 The Thing

FEBRUARY

- 4 Alphaville
- 18 Reptilicus

MARCH

- 3 Fantastic Planet**
- 17 The Incredible Shrinking Man
- 31 THX 1138

APRIL

- 14 War Of The Worlds

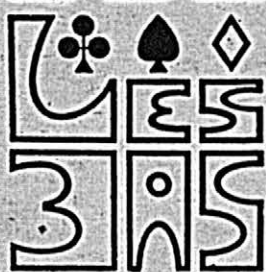
* If available

TBA: To Be Announced

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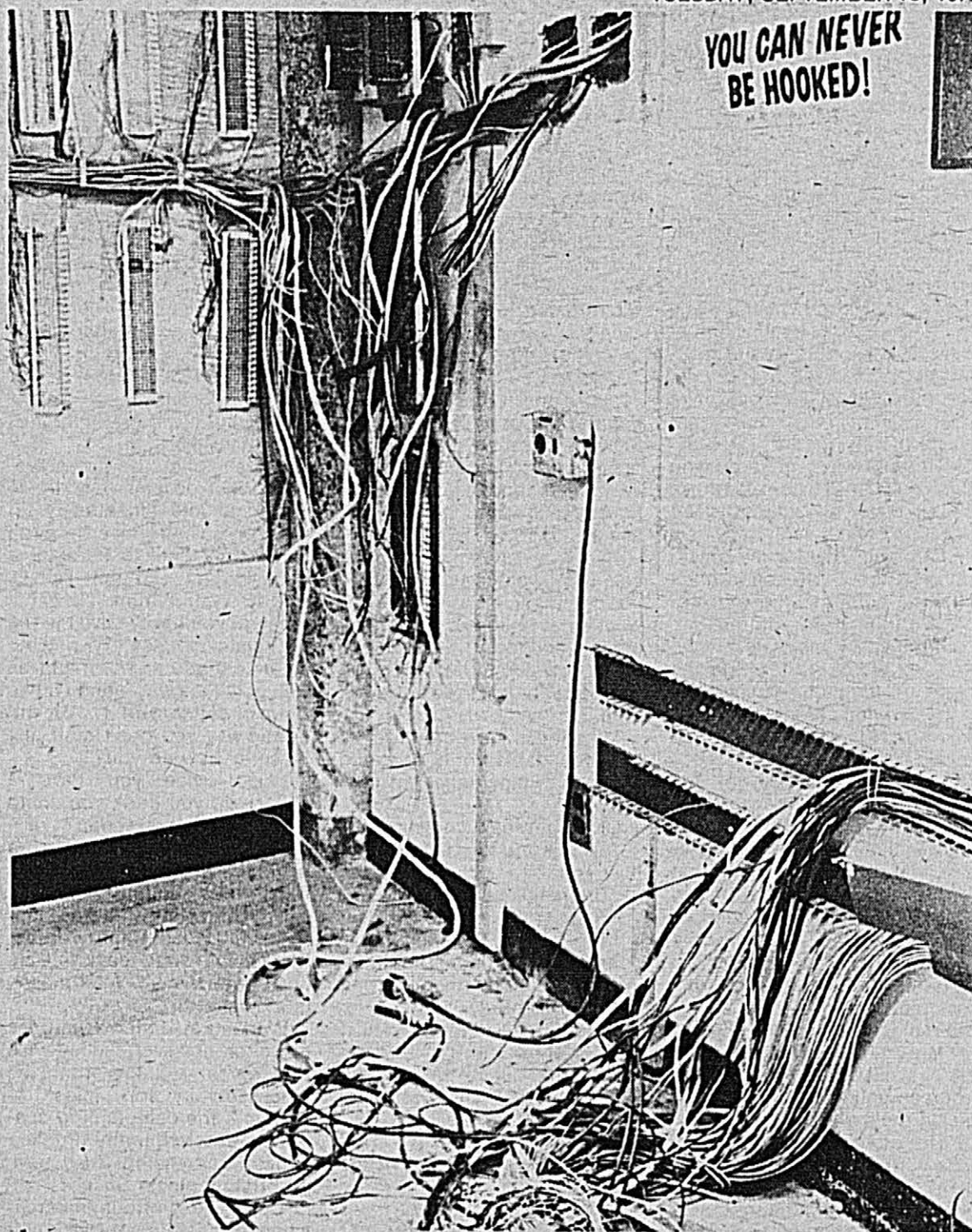
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SAT. 10-5 P.M.



"You could've at least let us finish 'O Canada'!"

Radio...

continued from page 3

cut, he said. But Haberman said that there were only three engineers who knew how to disconnect the equipment without damaging it, and they certainly had not cooperated. He said that a professional moving company had taken out the equipment and no one from Radio McGill had been allowed to see it since.

Haberman said "I have no way of knowing whether the equipment is being stored correctly or not, whether the wires were badly cut, or whether the equipment was damaged by poor handling. David Kashtan said that many of his personal things were confiscated along with Radio equipment, and that he had been denied access to them since they were put in storage.

Immediately after the closure, said Haberman, a photographer came around taking pictures of the damages in Radio, for use as evidence against the station.

Haberman said that the photographer clearly had no

knowledge as to which parts of the station were damaged. For example, he took pictures of the acoustical ceiling, designed by Radio engineers, which had in fact been used as a prototype for other stations. The ceiling only looked bad because it was left untiled and all the wood and insulation was left exposed.

McConnell, the security guard, actually chiseled holes in the walls to make the place look worse for the photographs. He said that "it didn't matter if he did it or not, they were going to close the place anyway."

When asked to explain the burns found on the bulletin boards and the tiles, members of Radio McGill said they often "zliched" for relaxation. A zilch is a plastic bag tied to the ceiling which is then lit with a match. It is reputedly interesting to watch when one is stoned.

Re-opening cost

When asked to estimate the amount of damage done to the Radio, Amato said that "it was hard to put into dollars and cents". An appraiser had been sent to evaluate the equipment on behalf of Radio Centreville, who was interested in buying it. He told Archer that they didn't have much money for purchasing the facilities and estimated the equipment's value at

\$5-6,000.00

One ex-radio member said the appraiser devalued the equipment, while Haberman said that the equipment was "outdated, but it had been in good operating condition."

Veterans estimated re-installation costs at \$20,000, but Haberman said that if the equipment was undamaged, it could be installed in three months by the three Radio engineers for only about \$3,000.

Amato plans to move the Daily into the old Radio McGill office. At this time, he said, there was no space mandated for a new radio station, but that plans were underway to include a radio station in the Media Centre that the administration is building. If it is housed there, Radio McGill will be controlled by the English department, thus destroying its autonomy from administration control.

Students' Society President Andrew Yearwood said that space would be made if there was a decent proposal brought forth. He said that he didn't agree with the decision of last year's executive to remove the equipment, and that he was collaborating with past members of Radio McGill to arrive at a solution "from which the majority of students would benefit." "We want Radio McGill to be happy", he said.

Community Festival: First of its kind

by Julia Halprin

The McGill Community Festival invites students, non-academic workers, faculty members, and administrators to participate in its festival scheduled for the end of October. It hopes to give all sectors of the McGill community a chance to interact with each other in a way they have not been able to before.

Through four days of forums, symposiums, and creative performances, the co-ordinators of the festival hope to create an atmosphere where these different groups at McGill can easily express their views and problems concerning the University.

"We want to establish a stronger sense of community identity, and to create better relationships between all the people related to McGill," said Gail Johnson, one of the three co-ordinators.

The festival will also be open to the Montreal public at large, to keep them in touch with the basic issues dealt with at McGill, and the effects that the University has on their community.

Although the main sponsors of the festival are the Administration, Student Services, the Students' Society, and the Committee on Educational Development, Johnson stressed



Gail Johnson and two members of AEFUM discuss festival.

that the festival was not "owned or run by any one person or group in particular." She said that all those who participate are its sponsors.

An example of the activities offered is the two-day Festival on Women. The first day will include a panel headed by Margaret Gillett, professor of women's studies at McGill, and Dr. Erin Malloy-Hanley, Associate Dean of Students, discussing women's studies and

Day Care at McGill. A series of workshops and discussion groups is planned for the second day.

L'Association Des Etudiants Francophone a l'Universite de McGill (AEFUM) will also participate in the festival. Under the auspices of the Community Festival, the AEFUM will hold their own Quebecois Cultural Week, including a performance by the well known singer, Louise Forrester.

Where to hide your bike

by Katherine Gutkind

Worried about your bicycle on campus? A committee representing the Senate Committee on Physical Development was asked at the beginning of the summer to investigate the possibilities for bicycle facilities on campus.

The committee is composed of one graduate student, several professors and A.J. Rostaing, the Campus Services Superintendent.

Rostaing has background information, but no concrete actions have been taken as of yet. He has investigated the costs and possibilities of bicycle racks and contacted various schools in the Montreal area to inquire about how they manage the situation. The reply he received was that they don't manage.

One school cited a case of the disappearance of a rack, bicycles and all. Apparently a group of people came with a truck and lifted the rack into the back of it. Unless the racks are embedded in concrete, they are almost useless.

Rostaing was unable to quote figures on the average number of bikes that have disappeared. This is because the seasons for bike riding have been unpredictable, due to

varying weather patterns from year to year.

In the meantime, Rostaing suggests parking and locking your bike in two "safe" areas on campus; behind the Samuel Bronfman Building on McTavish St. in the fenced-off parking lot, and in the Engineering complex parking lot off University St.

Women's...

continued from page 5

As a result, a number of new, officially-approved courses are being offered this academic year. These include "Women and Education", "Women in Higher Education", "The Psychology of Women", "perspectives on Women in the Christian Tradition", "Women in Literature" in the Philosophy Department and a graduate seminar on the "Feminine Consciousness" done by the English Department. The first general open meeting to discuss plans for this year has been scheduled for Wednesday, September 24, 1975 at 4:30 p.m. (Room number will be posted later.)

Library...

continued from page 18

Library were cut from 10.28 per cent to 1.8 per cent with the installation of tattle-tape.

One librarian official, Elizabeth Silvester, Head of Reference at McLennan, believes that tattle-tape will be effective, but suggests that the closing of the stacks to students cannot be ruled out as a recourse if losses are not cut significantly.

At present, all new acquisitions are equipped by the library staff with the magnetic tape. But in some libraries, notably McLennan, the collection is still in the process of being taped. One estimate is that three-quarters of the library's holdings have been tattle-taped. The Daily research staff, however, did not succeed in removing from the library the books taken at random from the stacks.

A rough estimate of the cost of the system for all McGill libraries is \$164,808.75. The hardware itself, plus installation by the manufacturers (3M Corporation), is \$24,825.00, and this figure is included in the larger price.

The large figure is based on an estimate of \$0.15 per volume as the cost of tattle-taping the books. Whether the original investment will be made back in savings is not a prime concern of the library officials. In the words of Ms. Scott, "It's not the quantity that matters as much as the improvement in service."

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Tuesday Sept. 16, 23, 30	12:30 1-1:40 4-4:40	Mincha Services Chumash (Rabbi M. Berger) Chassidic Philosophy (Rabbi Z. Smukler)
Wednesday Sept. 17, 24	12:30 1-1:40 4-4:40	Mincha Services Introductory Talmud Tanya (Israel Tannenhouse)
Thursday Sept. 18, 25	12:30 1-1:40 4-4:40	Mincha Services Jewish Laws & Ethics (Dr. A. Teltebaum) Jewish Song
Monday Sept. 22, 29	12:30 1-1:30 1:30-2	Mincha Services Tanya (in French) (Dr. Eli Cohen) Code of Jewish Law (Fr.) (Dr. Eli Cohen)

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DELICIOUS KOSHER LUNCHES
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Science for the People resumes at McGill

by Malcolm Guy

Is the poverty and underdevelopment of the Third World due to overpopulation?

Can the incredible expenditures of manpower and money involved in sending men and tons of elaborate equipment into space be justified?

Should the thousands of scientists and technicians involved in war-related research be able to hide behind the myth that science is neutral?

How can science and technology be made more responsive to the needs of most of the world population?

This is a small sample of questions that face the five month old Montreal-based group, Science Progressiste/Science for the People, (SP/SFTP). Started last May by a group of concerned students and workers, the group has spent the summer planning and organizing activities, projects and a major membership drive to take place this fall.

According to Andrew Plank, a member of the group's coordinating committee, the group originated last March during the visit to McGill of John Dove from the U.S.-based Science for the People organization. Dove organized meetings to advise interested people on how to set up groups. Since that time, Plank said, the group has been on its own and has

tentatively decided not to join the American organization because it wants to centre its attention on the Canadian situation.

He said the organization has attracted science students, medical students, and workers to its meetings since its inception and the intention is to include as many interested people as possible in the organization.

Many activities are planned for the fall Plank said, including literature tables to be set up in university science buildings, a monthly newsletter, a weekly submission to the Daily, and the first issue of a magazine with articles on Occupational Health and Safety and the Hospital as a Work Place. The group also plans to publish a political statement in the near future that will review the state of science and technology in the world today and propose a plan of action for SP/SFTP.

Present members of SP/SFTP feel that the group has lost a lot of potential because very little good investigation and analysis of science and technology has been done in Canada. John Elstad, a member, felt that an organization such as SP/SFTP could help curb the abuses of science and put it in the service of people. Science and technology have given a large num-

ber of North Americans an amazingly high standard of living, he said, but have consistently served the interests of big business in a race for greater profits. He pointed to profit-oriented science involved in war research, computer surveillance and the drug industry. This has led to an uneven distribution of wealth in technologically advanced countries, Elstad said, and the underdevelopment of the Third World.

A woman member of the SP/SFTP said that it was time the mysticism and elitism in science-related fields was examined. She said that SP/SFTP will look at how science has been used against women, as in the forced sterilization programs in Puerto Rico, and attempt to uncover the myths and barriers that have prevented many women from entering engineering, medicine, and other science-related fields.

"We want to clarify the role of science in our society and show how the potential of modern science and technology can be used to better the living conditions of people around the world," she concluded.

The first meeting of SP/SFTP at McGill will be held on Thursday, September 25 in the Union (room to be announced).

Canada shoots the moon

by David H. Levy

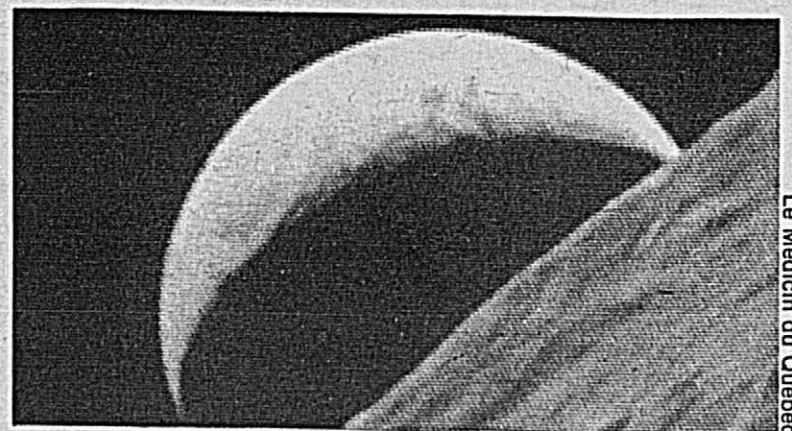
After fifteen years of varying activity that began with the launching of Alouette-I communications satellite in 1962, the Canadian Government has finally given the go-ahead for the unification of all space-related agencies under one organization.

The agency, to be known as the Royal Aeronautical and Space Centre (R.A.S.C.) will be constructed on the top of Mount Royal overlooking Montreal. It will consist of three buildings, two of which, the Chalet and the Beaver Lake Snack House, have already been completed.

The Chalet will house the administrative offices while the Snack House will contain a spacecraft monitoring centre, a dining room, and bilingual restrooms.

Negotiations are underway between the City of Montreal and a local Sicilian construction company to use the large cross on the mountain as a tracking antenna until a more suitable one can be built.

The purpose of the installa-



Le Médic du Québec

tion will be to track Canada's new satellite ARROW-I (for Aerological Research in Reusable Orbital Workshop) which will, if successful, point the way towards a scientifically profitable, upper-atmosphere research satellite network for Canada.

The main drawback at present is the financing of the scheme, so Canada has looked to unusual, but already successful gimmicks. An "ARROW Stamp" will be sold at post offices; and gold and silver minted coins will be available at reasonably exotic prices.

"We'll just run the tap until the tub is full," one R.A.S.C. official remarked.

R.A.S.C. also hopes to have an ARROW-Lottery that could net a useful amount of money in a very short time, and moreover, could allow the arrow tracking facilities to be converted into low-cost housing after the mission.

Another suggested fundraising scheme is the "ARROW-Casino"—a long term project that would make use of the ARROW spacecraft, once recovered, as a gambling centre.

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SELL YOUR OLD BOOKS

Bring old books to Room 123-124 September 15, 1975 Monday to Friday from 11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. until September 24, 1975. For more information call Albert Seidler, manager, at 392-8964 or Students' Society offices 392-8922.

★★ Black Pantser? ★★

We read that former Black Panther Eldridge Cleaver, in order to show the U.S. government that he's ready to return to respectability, is designing men's pants in Paris. It is very tempting to comment that the man has sold out, but apparently most of the pants still sit in the boutiques of Paris, unconsumed.

★★★★★★★★★★

classifieds

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 9 am to 5 pm. Ads received by 10 o'clock appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions—\$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.

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Babysitter wanted in exchange of own room, bathroom, separate entrance close to McGill, for 2 children (away to school all day). Call Mrs. Hellman 937-6519 or 932-1465.

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Problem? Feel you need to rap with a rabbi? Call Israel Hausman 341-3580.

AND NOW FOR SOMETHING COMPLETELY DIFFERENT...

FOR SALE

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For those of you who have seen it before and want to see it again.....

For those of you who have heard of it but never seen it....

For those of you who have never heard of it... The Graduates' Society presents: MONTY PYTHON'S "AND NOW FOR SOMETHING COMPLETELY DIFFERENT", tonight 7:30 and 9:30. Leacock 132. 50 cents.

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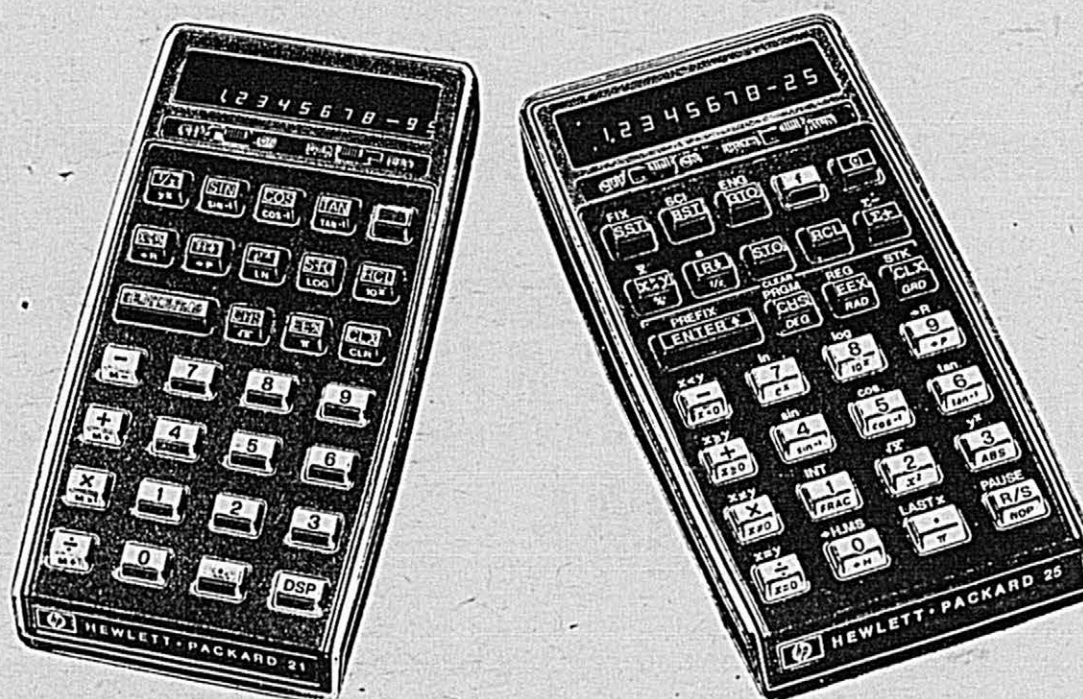
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32 built-in functions and operations.

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Performs all basic data manipulations—

and executes all functions in one second or less.

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 Apply now - Dept. offices, Weston
 or Currie 9-12:30 & 2-4:30

VARSITY TENNIS TEAM

There will be a meeting of all male students wishing to try out for the intercollegiate Tennis Team on Wednesday, September 17 at 5:00 o'clock in Room G20 of the Currie Gym. As a court session will follow, full tennis attire should be worn.
 For further information contact Coach Staples at 392-4730.

INSTRUCTORS NEEDED

Any students possessing the necessary skills and who would like to teach recreational classes in the following areas please contact Mr. Staples at the Men's Intramural Office, 392-4730. Besides assisting our program, this is an excellent opportunity for a student to supplement his income. We require instructors for:

Badminton
 Physical Fitness
 Squash

Tennis
 Aquatics

REFEREES FOR MONEY**TOUCHFOOTBALL AND SOCCER**

Any students interested in earning money for refereeing intramural sports should contact the Intramural Office, room 7, of the Currie Gym. 392-4730.

Rick Morgan
 Program Director

MEN'S INTRAMURAL SPORTS FALL PROGRAMME

GOLF TOURNAMENT: At the Meadowbrook Golf Club, Tuesday, September 30, starting times 8:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. The tournament will be 18 holes of medal play. No practice rounds will be permitted. Tee off times MUST be made in room G7 of the Currie Gym. Please indicate faculty. Entry fee is three dollars and twenty-five cents (\$3.25) and no one will be permitted to play unless he has been assigned a specific starting time. All McGill male students are eligible. **NO jeans or NO tee-shirts** are permitted.

TENNIS: The tennis tournament will be held at Forbes Field courts starting on Thursday, September 25. Entries close Sept. 24. Please check notice board outside room 7 in the Gym for date and time of games. Entries accepted in room 7 of Gym ONLY.

TOUCHFOOTBALL: All league games will be played on Lower Campus, Forbes Field and the Stadium at 12:00, 1:00 p.m., 5:10 p.m., 6:10 p.m. and a special league on Saturday mornings. The league starts Saturday, Sept. 27 and entries close Wed., Sept. 24. Both Open League and Faculty League competition will be organized, however, you may play on only **one** team.

All team entries MUST be submitted to the Faculty Athletic Rep. OR the Intramural Office and accompanied by a \$10.00 deposit for each team entry. This deposit will be refunded provided no defaults occur. For further information contact the Intramural Office, 392-4730.

SOCCER: An Intramural Soccer League will be formed again this year. This will be an open sport—any club, class, residence or on-campus group may enter a team. Teams will play 9 a side and games will be played cross court on Molson Stadium on Mondays and Wednesdays from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. Entries close on Wednesday, Sept. 24; captains' meeting on Thursday, Sept. 25 (5:15 p.m.) and play begins Monday, September 29.

Note: All team entries must be submitted to the Intramural Office and accompanied by a \$10.00 deposit which will be refunded provided no defaults occur.

Rick Morgan,
 Program Director

Planned parenthood offers training

The Planned Parenthood of Montreal will offer volunteer training this fall, starting the last week of September. Lecturers from the medical and social service professions will provide an extensive review of all aspects of family planning, including the physiology of reproduction, methods of contraception, sterilization procedures, counselling, and psycho-social aspects of human sexuality. Volunteers will then be prepared to participate in the Association's programs, which carry family planning information to schools, hospitals, clinics, and a wide variety of groups at large.

The course will begin on September 30. Sessions run from 7:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m., every Tuesday night through December 2. The nominal fee includes course book and reading material. Anyone interested should call the Planned Parenthood of Montreal at 844-3349 for further information, and ask for Margery Bean.

today

McGill Women's Union: There will be a meeting in rm. 457-8 in the Students' Union to discuss plans for the upcoming year. If you are interested in the Union or in any issues concerning women come up to "A Room Of One's Own" at 5 pm. P.S. All women students are automatically members of the Women's Union.

Student Orientation: It's a Caribbean party! Beer, patties, music—in the Union cafeteria 6 pm. Admission is 50 cents.

what's what

SAVOY SOCIETY

Auditions for Gilbert & Sullivan's "Yeomen of the Guard" will be held in rm. C403 of the Strathcona Music Bldg. on Monday September 22 from 5 to 8 pm.; September 23 thru September 26 from 1 to 3 pm. We encourage all interested in singing, acting, sets, make-up etc. to attend. No previous experience necessary.

FENCING CLUB

The fencing club for men & women meets Tuesdays and Thursdays 7:30 to 9:30 pm. beginning September 25. Minimal experience necessary. Beginners' class starts September 30 from 6:30 to 7:30 pm. Meetings are held in the Currie dance studio. Registration on September 24 & 25. Equipment provided. Call 484-5781.

COUNSELLING SERVICE GROUPS AND WORKSHOPS

Vocational Exploration Group, Human Awareness Group, Couples Group, Study Skills Workshop, Graduate School Information Workshop, Sexual Attitudes Reassess-

ment Workshop, Students Needing Alternate Goals (mature students) Group, Gestalt Encounter Group, Helping Skills Development Workshop, Transactional Analysis in Everyday Life Workshop. Free to McGill Community. Phone 392-5119 for info. and times.

FALL 1975

National Lifeguard Course

Thursday 7:30-10:30 P.M.
Sept. 18th-Dec. 11th

Open to males & females 17 years or over who have current RLSS Bronze Medallion, CRCS Leader Award or YMCA Advanced Life-saving.

Registration 48 hours prior

Contact:



Membership Centre
DOWNTOWN BRANCH
1441 Drummond Street
Tel. 849-5331, Loc. 711 & 712

WOMEN'S SPORTS

TEAMS & CLUBS

(*some open to men also)

FIELD HOCKEY - TRYOUTS & PRACTICES now on for Varsity and Intermediate Teams - Molson Stadium - Tues. & Thurs. 8-10:00 p.m. Equipment provided.

SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING starts at Weston Pool Tues. Sept. 16 at 6 p.m., also Wed. & Thurs. at 6. Experience in synchro not necessary.

* **DIVING TEAM** - Practices and training for men & women divers starts Mon. Sept. 15 - 5 p.m. Weston Pool and continues Thursday the 18th. Practice schedule will be finalized after first week.

COMPETITIVE SWIMMING - Training workouts start Mon. Sept. 15 at 3:30 p.m. at Weston Pool and continue through Thurs. 18. Early morning practices start Sept. 29.

* **FENCING CLUB** - Opening night is Thurs. Sept. 25 at 7:30 p.m. in Studio - room 304 Currie Gym. Former and new members welcome - open to men & women fencers.

VOLLEYBALL - Tryout & Practices for team start Mon. Sept. 22, 7:30 - 9:30 p.m. Currie Gym No. 4 and continue Mondays, also Wed. & Thurs. 5:30 - 7:30 p.m.

TENNIS - Martin Trophy TOURNAMENT starts Sept. 26. Register by Sept. 24 at Currie Gym 3:30-5 p.m.

BASKETBALL - Tryouts & Practices for teams start Monday, Oct. 6 - 5:30-7:30 p.m., Currie Gym No. 4 and continue on Wednesdays at 7:30 p.m. & Thursdays at 5:30 p.m.

ICE HOCKEY - Land training starts Oct. 7, 5:30-7:00 p.m. Currie Gym No. 1 & No. 2 and continues Fridays at 5:30 p.m. First "on ice" practice Wed. Oct. 22 - 5:15 p.m.

Further Info: Aquatics 392-4544; Other 392-4547

WOMEN'S INTRAMURALS

Join the Fun of

GOLF
SOCCER
BADMIN

JOGGING
FLG. FOOTBALL
ICE HOCKEY

and many more!

Use the sign-up sheets or call the Women's Intramural office - 392-4547

CO-RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

PLAY FOR THE SAKE OF PLAY

The object of the Co-Rec program is to offer both male and female students a chance to recreate, or play, in a low key, social atmosphere. We de-emphasize the competitive aspects of athletics and place the emphasis on fun.

This fall we will offer the following activities: Ball Hockey, Innertube Waterpolo, Racquetball—Mixed Doubles, Dance Night, Basketball Tournament and Pairs Orienteering. Entries close for the Pairs Orienteering on Thursday, October 2, with the competition being run on Saturday, October 4.

To sign up for any of these activities or for further information, contact the Men's Intramural Office in the Currie Gym, 392-4730.

WOMEN'S SPORTS

INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES

The following classes are open to women students and will be offered this term —

Aikido	Gymnastics	Skating (Basic & Figure)
Aquatics (see below)	Ice Hockey	Social Dance
Archery	Judo	Squash
Badminton	Karate	Tennis
Fencing	Jazz Dance	Weight Training
Field Hockey	Modern Dance	Yoga
Golf	Physical Fitness	

Register for these classes on Sept. 24 & 25, 9:30am - 5:00pm - Currie Gym.

MORE INFO? Phone 392-4547 or drop into the Women's Athletics Offices for free brochure.

WOMEN'S INSTRUCTIONAL AQUATICS PROGRAM

WESTON POOL

555-B Sherbrooke Street West

Registration and first lesson beginning week of September 22.

General Swimming (beginners to intermediate level)

Mondays - 12:30 - 1:30 pm
Tuesdays & Thursdays 2 & 7 pm
Wednesdays - 12:30 - 1:30 pm

Special Classes

Instructors Certificate: Tuesday Sept. 23 - screen test at 12:30 pm
Leaders Certificate: Monday Sept. 22 - screen test at 4:30 pm
and Thursday Sept. 25 - screen test at 12:30 pm

Skin Diving - Tues. at 12:30; Springboard Diving - Thurs. at 2
Synchronized Swimming Mon. at 12:30 & Wed. at 7
R.L.S.S. - Bronze - Mon. 12:30 & Tues., Wed. & Thurs. at 7
Bronze Cross, Award of Merit & Distinction - Tues. 1:30 & Thurs. 7

31-7 rout

Iconoclast Redmen defrock Bishop's

by Michel Zelnick
and Oleg Zadorozny

LENNOXVILLE (or thereabouts) —Four-thirty PM. A loud, dull crack silenced the confused earthly din. All eyes gazed skywards. Overhead, the clouds swirled madly about. There could be no mistaking what was unfolding. The helpless multitudes wrung their sweaty palms in anxious expectations. One by one intelligible letters were formed by the tumultuous mist. Truly, the heavens resembled one immense bowl of alphabet soup. The throng laboriously mouthed each syllable as they formed. At long last the Message became clear. It read: "Game over"—Indeed it was.

The soldiers in red, our McGill Redmen arose from the turf and quickly assembled at their bench to savour the fruits of their decisive victory. A battle was won, worlds awaited unconquered. Pessimists foretold of victories, optimists envisioned dynasties. We jumped on the bandwagon, but kept a parachute handy.

On the other side, the mercenaries in purple (yecch!), the Bishop's Galters, writhed on the ground shedding great crocodile tears in their agony of defeat, their endzone violated by four Redmen penetrations. Meanwhile in the stands, the rude country bumpkin Galters flock began to dissipate—their faith shattered, their idols desecrated. No mortal man could conceive a more humiliating penalty. Better them than us.

How it happened

The Redmen began the game with their usual high spirits in force, shouting: "Let's go", "Beat 'em", "Stack 'em up real good", "This is it". They started out by pinning the Galters on their six yard line via the 65 yard opening blast by sophomore kicker Dan Castellani, who showed throughout the contest that his 1974 gold plated toe has ossified to the solid 18k digit predicted by coach Baillie last fall.

Both sides held their ground for the first half of the quarter, with the McGill defence hemming the Galters inside their twenty, while the offense tried without success to mount an attack with power runs and screens. Finally a Redmen holding penalty during a Galters second and ten blitz forced McGill's rookie quarterback Kevin Smith to the air. He promptly spotted one of his oaktree receivers, Colin Boyle up the middle for a 30 yard completion to the Galters 21.

The big six

Fullback Eris Salvatore plunged for six, and Smith kept for another four leaving the ball on the eleven. So far so good, but Smith then goes to the air and finds his frequencies jammed. End of rally? Another one of Charlie's fine recruits, CEGEP sensation linebacker Jim Conterato took this time to shout something. We wrote it down. Read it: "Defense and kick team get ready!" 6 foot 4 Kevin Smith lobs a balloon to his other oak Bob Dunn in the endzone, and the defense and kick



Bishop's Jamie Doyle [28] exorcising the losing spirit from the McGill Redmen.

teams follow Jim's advice.

From this point onwards in the first half the Redmen freely brutalized an overmatched Bishop's squad who were reduced to misshapen gargoyles. The game was frequently interrupted as overweight Galters were painfully borne off the field with frequent leg injuries. Late in the second period, the Redmen dropped the match on the Galters funeral pyre with a 94 yard seven play touchdown drive featuring passes of 26 and 20 yards to Boyle, and a 32 yard sideline to Dunn. The series was capped with a Smith roll right and two yard toss to Tom Barbeau for the latter's first of two scores.

Half time show

McGill's first half statistics told the tale of their domination. They outrushed Bishop's 85 yards to 33, and outpassed them 125 yards to 97, with Smith completing nine of 12 with two TDs, no sacks, and no inters. Colin Boyle led the receivers with five catches.

Redmen wasted little time in turning the knife in the second half. It took them only five plays to go the 75 yards after Howie Lord returned the opening kickoff to the 35.

Eris!

The catalyst was provided by Fullback Eris Salvatore, who despite playing sparingly last year after starting that season on the Redmen taxi squad had the most voluble cheering section at Molson Stadium. He stepped out of bounds on the Galters ten after a 55 yard ramble, and Smith three plays

later had to sneak two for the six.

Seven minutes later Tom Barbeau crashed in from the two to raise McGill's score to 28-0. Castellani added a 25 yard field goal at 3:52 of the fourth.

Bishop's only points came near the end of the game, set up by a fluke interception.

Credits

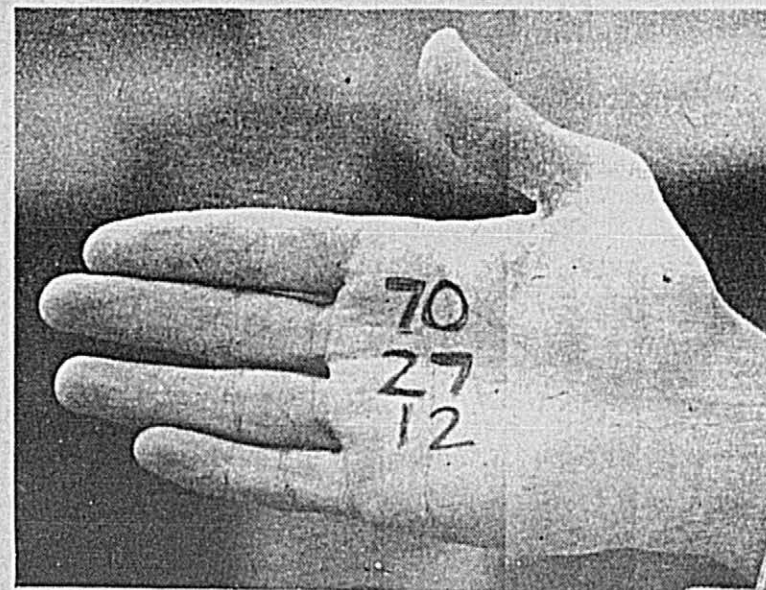
Much concern was expressed in November 1974 about the passing of great names like Auders, Brooks and Cowie from the ranks of the playing. Charlie Baillie intimated at the

Athletic Department Sports banquet last year that he needed at least 14 solid new bodies to make his team competitive.

That he has at least some of that number was shown quite clearly on Saturday, albeit against one of the league's mattress teams. It will certainly be a tougher game next week at Molson with Concordia. With any sort of luck it is quite possible that the team will reverse the numbers of its 2-5 last place disaster of 74. In any case, let's admire the chicks that have already hatched.



McGill's oak tree Colin Boyle eludes Galters' lumberjack to make a tough reception. For Bish it was the straw that broke the camel's back. As a result the camel will be out of action for at least five weeks, and so is a doubtful starter for the Redmen-Galters rematch.



Robert Bellini

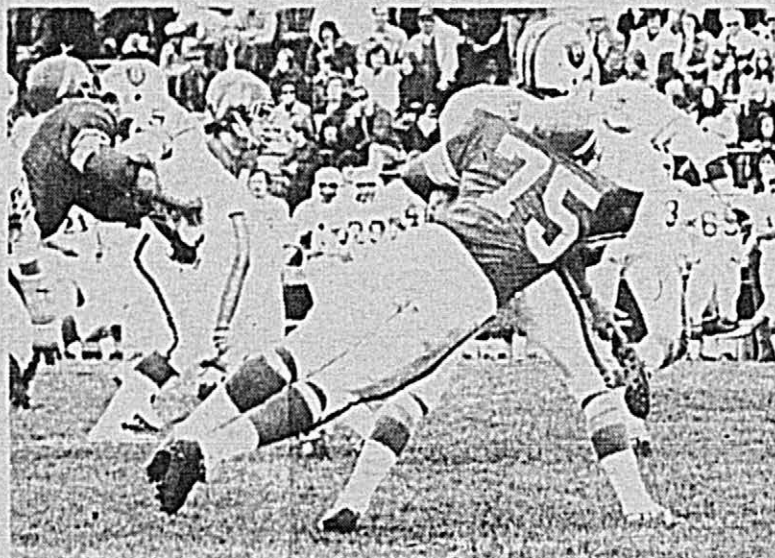
The Stars

Receiver Colin Boyle, running back Tom Barbeau and QB Kevin Smith wreaked havoc on the Bishop's Galters defence last Saturday afternoon. So impressive was their performance that one McGill fan took the trouble to tattoo their respective numbers on his palm.

Kick 'em when they're down



**First in a series
of in-depth interviews
with losing players
and coaches**



Daily: (from our office in Montreal) Hello coach Coulter. This is the McGill Daily. Would you mind answering a few brief questions about last Saturday's game against the Redmen?

Coulter: (From Lennoxville): Hello?

Daily: Would you perhaps like to comment on your team's performance?

Coulter: (silence)

Daily: Where there any breakdowns you would like to specifically discuss?

Coulter: Hello?

Daily: I think we have a bad connection, coach. We'll call back.

Coulter: Hello?

Scoring

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------------|-------|
| First Quarter | | | |
| 1 | TD McGill | Smith 11 yds | 9:27 |
| | | to Dunn | |
| 2 | PAT McGill | Castellani | 9:27 |
| Second Quarter | | | |
| 3 | TD McGill | Smith 2 yds | |
| | | to Barbeau | 14:44 |
| 4 | PAT McGill | Castellani | 14:44 |
| Third Quarter | | | |
| 5 | TD McGill | Smith 2 yds | 2:30 |
| 6 | PAT McGill | Castellani | 2:30 |
| 7 | TD McGill | Barbeau 2 yds | 9:04 |
| 8 | PAT McGill | Castellani | 9:04 |
| Fourth Quarter | | | |
| 9 | FG McGill | Castellani 35 yds | 3:52 |
| 10 | TD Bishop's | Cammalleri | |
| | | 3 yds | 12:59 |
| 11 | PAT Bish | McMillen | 12:59 |

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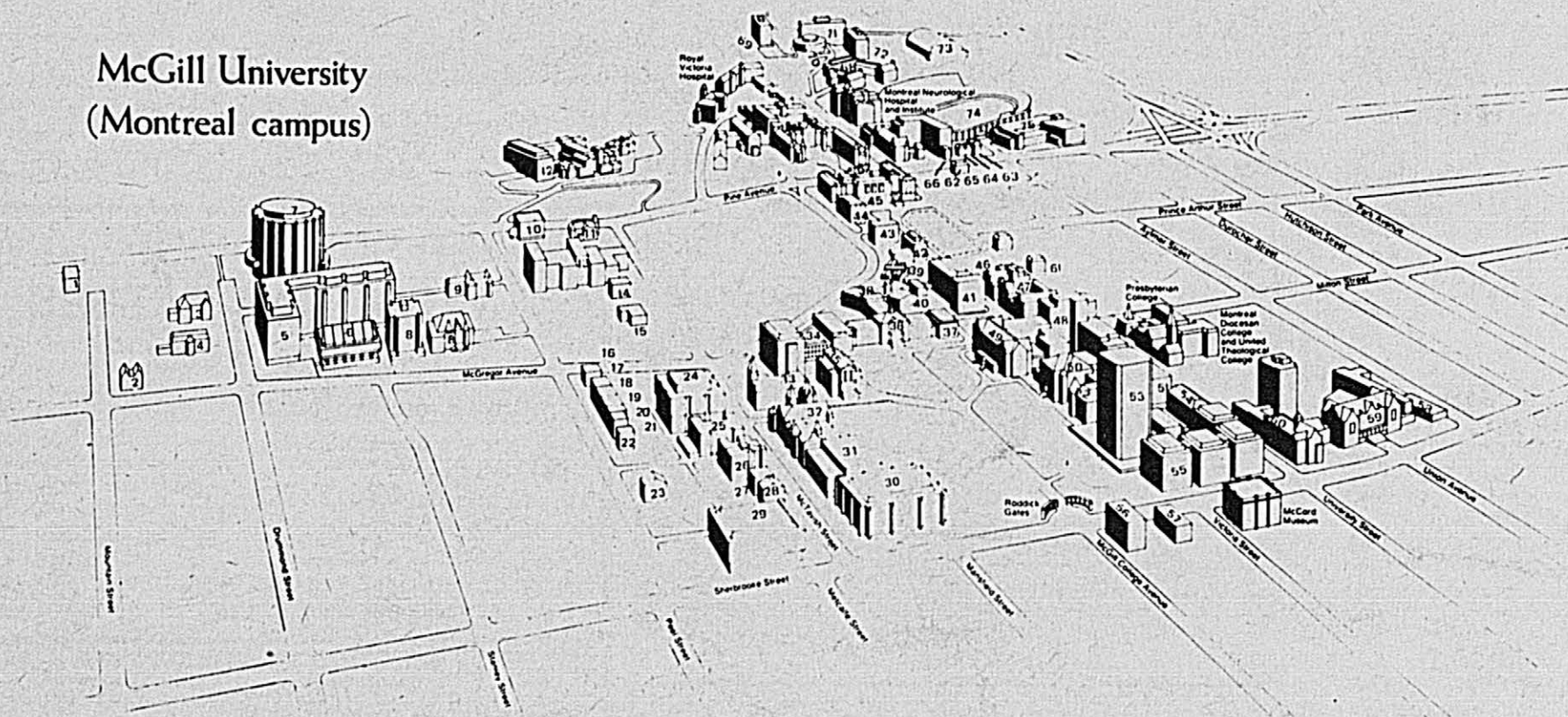
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(Montreal campus)



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| 15 | David Thomson House | 52 | Macdonald Physics Bldg. |
| 16 | 3511 Peel Street | 53 | Burnside Hall |
| 17 | 3495/91 Peel Street | 54 | Pilin & Paper Institute |
| 18 | 3487 Peel Street | 55 | Otto Maass Chemistry Bldg. |
| 19 | 3483 Peel Street | 56 | Strathcona Hall |
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| 21 | 3475 Peel Street | 58 | Women's Athletics |
| 22 | 3465 Peel Street | 59 | Strathcona Music Bldg. |
| 23 | 3437 Peel Street | 60 | Royal Victoria College |
| 24 | University Centre | 61 | 3521 University Street |
| 25 | Peterson Hall | 62 | 522 Pine Avenue W. |
| 26 | Faculty Club | 63 | 505 Pine Avenue W. |
| 27 | 3438 McTavish Street | 64 | 509 Pine Avenue W. |
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| 32 | Redpath Hall | 69 | Gardner Hall |
| 33 | Morrice Hall | 70 | Bishop Mountain Hall |
| 34 | Stephen Leacock Bldg. | 71 | Molson Hall |
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